FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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SPECIAL NOTICE.

From and after this date, no name of a new subscriber will be entered without payment in advance, nor will the paper be sent to such subscribers for a longer time than is paid for.

Such of our old subscribers as desire to take the paper on this system will please notify us when making remittances.

Jan'y 1, 1858.

FROM THE NORTH

A gentleman direct from Maryland informs us that before leaving he saw in a Baltimore paper, of July 31st, an allusion to a rumor that a member of the British Legation received a letter from Lord Lyons by the last steamer communicating the intelligence that the Confederate States had been recognized by the British Government. Very little confidence was placed in the truth of this rumor, but the decided tone of the latest English newspapers had occasioned apprehensions at the North that recognition, if not a fact accomplished, was an event not for distant.

From the same source we learn that recruiting for the United States army is "an up-hill business" in Maryland. With all the efforts that had been made, and pathetic appeals through the war newspapers, not more than twenty men had enlisted in Baltimore up to the 26th of July. Deserters from the Federal army daily pass through the Southern counties of Maryland, going home, and the people help them along their way very willingly. Some of these men say that they have been deceived—that they didn't enlist to fight for niggers; but the majority say they have seen enough of the elephant and are tired of the war. They occasionally offer their revolvers for sale to the citizens at a low price, and our informant purchased a very fine Colt's pistol of one of them for three dollars. An incident occurred recently in Calvert county which is worth relating. Two deserters from the 1st Massachusetts regiment visited the house of a gentleman and begged for food, which he readily gave them, and while they were eating he recalled to mind the fact that on a previous occasion his dwelling had been plundered and many valuable articles, including his wife's watch, stolen by the Yankees; and he now recognized in his guests two of the party who were engaged in that nefarious transaction. He mentioned the circumstance, but they stoutly denied all knowledge of it; they had never been in that neighborhood before. The gentlemen then called his Irish overseer and asked him if he had ever seen these individuals, and could remember any incident in connection with them. Patrick gazed at them for a moment and exclaimed—"Faith, they are the same bloody thaves that stole me only pair uv shirts." Two negro men were forthwith sent for, and the hapless Yankees, having been stripped and tied, were subjected to an indefinite number of stripes, well laid on by the willing hands of the "contrabands." "Now" said the gentleman, when he turned them loose, "go and tell your master, Lincoln, that two negroes have flogged you from your head to your heels."

In Washington city there is a vast deal of speculation about the movements of "Stonewall Jackson," and the constant departure of families, with bag and baggage, for localities further North, has given rise to the supposition in the minds of Baltimoreans that they have a dread of an attack upon the Federal capital, though it may possibly be nothing more than the usual summer hegira.

Common white cotton goods have gone up to 25 and 30 cents per yard in the Northern markets, and with a meagre prospect of an increased supply of the raw material a further advance is considered unavoidable.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

New York papers say that on the night of the 24th, a company of Rebel cavalry dashed down on Gloucester Point, opposite Yorktown, and carried off a large lot of "contrabands," forced into the Rebel army all the male inhabitants, and then set fire to a lot of ship timber, and taking with them trophies departed. Similar depredations were committed in the vicinity of Williamsburg, on the night of the 25th. The Rebels made incursions into the lines of McClellan's army, and carried off a large number of army beeves.

There have been numerous desertions from his army. Between 40 and 50 of the 105th New York deserted within the past week.

The losses in the Western Department by official count since the war commenced is given in the N. Y. Tribune at 63,500.

NASHVILLE, July 27.—The 10th Ohio Regiment, guarding the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, between Decatur and Courtland, was attacked, yesterday, by a large force of guerillas, and 30 or 40 of the Regiment were killed. The road was considerably damaged.

Stragglers.—A number of stragglers from the army have been arrested of late. A reward of thirty dollars is usually offered for their apprehension, which, we are informed, is subsequently deducted from their pay. Some stragglers are not aware of this, the impression being entertained that there are cases in which those who absent themselves are in accord with their captors, to divide the reward. It is well that they should know the facts in the case.—*Richmond Whig.*

Brute Butler.—We learn that an official communication was sent to the Lincoln Government, some time since, inquiring whether the orders of Gen. Butler received the sanction of that Government or not. No reply having been returned, another note has been sent to Washington, renewing the application for the desired information, and accompanied with the intimation that a failure to reply within a given time would be considered as equivalent to an affirmative response.—*Whig.*

More Spoils.—Mr. H. T. Douglas, who has been employed by the government to gather up spoils left by the enemy, in their late strategic movement in search of a new base, showed us yesterday about forty ponton boats which have been recovered, together with the timbers, planking, anchors, ropes, &c., in all enough to make a ponton bridge of eight hundred to a thousand feet.—*Richmond Enquirer.*

About two hundred bushels of potatoes were forwarded last week from Chalotte for the use of our soldiers about Petersburg and Richmond.

OBSERVER.
FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, AUGUST 7, 1862.

STARTLING BUT UNFOUNDED REPORTS.—Yesterday's mail brought us the following, in all the Richmond papers:—

Startling Reports from the North.—A gentleman arrived in Richmond on yesterday who had seen Baltimore papers of the 1st inst., in which he states, he read statements to the effect that Pennsylvania, Connecticut and Ohio refuse to furnish their quota to the federal army; that Mr. Vallandigham (of Ohio) had been arrested for stumping the State and making anti war speeches; and that Seward has resigned his position as Secretary of State. It is supposed that he anticipates foreign intervention and wants to get out of the way. This intelligence seems almost too good to be true. If true, we may look out for squalls in the Yankee territory.

LYNCHBURG, Aug. 4.—The following special despatch was received by the "Republican" this morning from Charlottesville, dated the 4th: The "National Intelligencer" and Baltimore "Sun" of late dates have been received in Staunton. They announce the resignation of Seward, and state that the Governors of Pennsylvania, Ohio and Connecticut refuse to send more men into the field.

The "National Intelligencer" accuses Seward of having been engaged for the last sixty days, through England, to bring about an armistice. Vallandigham is stumping Ohio against the war and the Administration, addressing immense audiences with great favor and applause.

This morning's mail brings the following contradiction:—

"The telegraphic dispatch, alleging the resignation of Seward, &c., which came to us on Monday night from Lynchburg, proves, like many others which have reached us from the same quarter, a mistake. Lynchburg must be more particular."—*Enquirer.*

The man who read the National Intelligencer and Baltimore Sun should be hunted up and treated to 39 lashes and a coat of tar and feathers, not only for his own sake but as a warning to others.

It seems that it had been reported in the N. Y. Herald, which was stabbing Seward under the pretence of friendship, that he had resigned, whereupon the National Intelligencer published a contradiction of the story, evidently authorized by Seward himself, saying that "He is content, as he hitherto has been, to remain where he is, so long as this causeless and iniquitous war continues, and so long as the chosen Chief Magistrate of the country requires it, even though his advice should be overruled, which happens very rarely, and then in cases which his own judgment better informed approves. At the same time he would not if he could for any reason prolong his stay in the place he now holds one hour beyond the time when the President shall think it wise to relieve him, and when he shall retire from it, it will be with the determination he has more than once heretofore expressed, under no circumstances whatever to be a placeholder in the service of his country, even although, as he most confidently expects, it shall emerge in its full strength and greatness from its present troubles. He hopes that no one of his fellow citizens thinks so unkindly of him as to suppose that he would be content to exercise power in a fraction of it, if it should consent to be divided."

A GLOOMY PROSPECT FOR THE YANKEES.—The New York Times of the 28th ult. had a most lugubrious article on the slowness of volunteering to meet, as it says, "the great fact of the country's peril." Though a month had elapsed since Lincoln's Proclamation calling for 300,000 men, not half a dozen regiments had been raised in all yankeedom, nor are so many likely to be, though four millions of souls, has not raised a single regiment towards her quota of 60,000 men. In Connecticut, some towns have given more thousands of dollars for bounties to recruits than they have raised recruits. "Bounties and donations of money have been offered to volunteers in profusion. Almost everywhere a man is furnished with quite a small fortune before he enlists, and all his wants and the wants of his family provided for thereafter." "Take it in general, the country over, there is great holding back on the part of the fighting element, and a practical apathy in regard to the tremendous crisis now upon the nation." The Times goes on to remark, that "we all know that it is neither on account of lack of patriotism nor pluck that men do not come forward and join the ranks with promptitude." If these be not lacking, the Times should have told its readers what is lacking; but it declines to do so. It must be something wonderfully potent, to overcome both patriotism and pluck, and to resist the temptation of the "almighty dollar," which is contributed in such profusion.

If we might venture a guess, it would be that the North has at last waked up to the conviction that a brave people, fighting for their homes, cannot be conquered; that men who march to the South to attempt such a conquest seldom get back, except with horrible wounds, or as deserters; that the majority of them perish by disease or in battle. Patriotism and pluck must be very ardent to overcome such drawbacks as these. But there are others. There is still some respect for the old Constitution, and men of sense stand aghast at the determination of the Lincoln Administration to make a San Domingo of the Southern States; commercial men ask where, in that event, is the cotton to come from, to feed the Northern mills and to clothe the world; whilst tax-payers, already loaded down with burdens by one year of war, ask themselves what will be the result of another and another, yea five or ten years, more of war.

BACKING THEIR FRIENDS.—The Richmond Examiner assails furiously President Davis's General Order in regard to Pope and Steinwehr and their officers. The Wilmington Journal too complains that it was too late or stops too soon.

For ourselves, we think it the very proper thing. It is the right step to repair an omission or oversight in the agreement for the exchange of prisoners. It is reported that that omission proceeded from a determination to penetrate the enemy's country and seize a sufficient number of hostages to answer for our unarmed citizens seized and imprisoned by the enemy. It seems to us that it would have been better at once to refuse all exchange till the enemy consented to release all non-combatants and to abandon the practice of taking such. As, however, that was not done, this present step is the necessary and proper one, properly done.

AN EQUIVOCAL COMPLIMENT.—The "Rome correspondent" of the Atlanta (Geo.) Confederacy having been to Virginia and gone thence to Tennessee, writes to that paper from Knoxville, the following among other things:—

"God bless old Virginia, any how; she is the grandest State, always excepting South Carolina, in the Southern Confederacy. Her Governor, I mean *Jno Letcher*, has not come up to the *scratch*, as he ought to have done, but her people are all right now, and fight to the death for independence. Three cheers for old Virginia and *one hundred* for South Carolina. I have heard some Virginians abusing South Carolina for her *precipitancy!* Where would Virginia be now had not glorious, chivalrous South Carolina taken the initiative and precipitated the Southern movement? South Carolina has covered herself with glory, and *ought to be exempt from all military duty in the present conflict.*"

The last sentence is what we call decidedly an equivocal compliment. South Carolina would scarcely accept of the exemption claimed for her by her indiscreet friend.

IGNORANT FAULT FINDING.—The appointment of Maj. General Holmes to the command of the army west of the Mississippi has excited the indignation of the Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser, which preferred another General for that important service, and does not appear to have been consulted on the subject by the President. The Advertiser says, "He may be a very competent officer, but he is not sufficiently known to occupy so important a command over a General who is known to be best suited to the Western service." Perhaps Gen Holmes is not sufficiently known to the Advertiser, but then perhaps he is sufficiently known to the President. And it would appear to be the Advertiser's fault that he is not sufficiently known to that paper also; for that paper makes the following astounding statement:—

"We learn he was in command of the department of Newbern, North Carolina, when that city was surrendered to the yankees. This, so far as we are informed, closes the career of this General, thus far, during the war."

Now it seems to us very ill-judged, to say the least, thus to attempt, upon false information, to injure the military reputation of one of our highest Generals, to impair public confidence in the Administration, and to excite discontent among the people, particularly those of the great section over which Gen. Holmes is placed. Gen. Holmes was *not* in command of the department of Newbern when that place was surrendered. He was in command at Fredericksburg. It is amazing that a respectable paper should found such a complaint upon false information as to one of the most notorious incidents of the war, which occurred not six months ago. Nothing could more clearly show, that it would not do to trust the Advertiser to conduct the war, but that it is better to leave that duty in the hands of the President, to whom Gen. Holmes is known, who knew where he was when Newbern was surrendered, as well as where he was before and since.

We have the highest respect for that glorious hero, Gen. Price—a respect not diminished even by the use of his name in such a fault-finding article as that of the Advertiser,—but we think it quite possible that it was a kindness to him and a service to the country to place another than himself in command of that extensive region. Gen. Price is a Missourian. It is understood that he has and is to have the immediate command within Missouri, whilst Gen. Hindman, of Arkansas, will have like command in that State, and Gen. Taylor, of Louisiana, in that State—Gen. Holmes to direct the whole. Now if either of those distinguished local Generals had been placed in supreme command, the cause might have suffered by local jealousies. Gen. Price might possibly have given too much attention to his own State; and even if he had not done so, every movement made by him for its protection would have been liable to that objection from the people of the other States.

Whether the President was influenced by such considerations or by others, we have no doubt that he has made the very best appointment in his power, and with a full knowledge of the qualifications and antecedents of Gen. Holmes.

The Charlotte Democrat is in distress because of the partisan character of the late canvass, and intimates its concern that the course of the Observer has been of that character. The Democrat will oblige us by pointing out anything of the kind in the Observer. If there has been anything in the Observer at all unkind in relation to the Democrat can find such a remark, the Democrat must permit us to say that its own bitterness has quite equalled that of almost any paper we see.

The Democrat is also troubled that the Observer should have followed the lead of the Standard and supported Col. Vance. It can imagine no reason for such a proceeding other than partisanship. Cannot the Democrat admit honesty of purpose in *anybody*? It would seem that it cannot. We gave our reasons for supporting Col. Vance very plainly, though in a very kindly manner. They may be briefly summed up thus: we thought Col. Vance the best man for the place. We have a right so to think without any impeachment of our motives, and we think that only a bitter partisan would impeach them.

As we have had occasion once before to remark, there has been but one paper among those supporting Col. Vance which has indulged in any bitterness. We have seen no paper of the other side that has not been full of it. The Democrat may thank itself and its friends for what has occurred.

PROMOTED.—We are glad to learn that Capt. Charles M. Stedman of this town, commanding a Chatham company in the 44th regiment, has been promoted to a Majority.

TIRED OF THE FIGHT.—It appears that the Irish are as tired as the yankees of fighting the Confederates. See the following:

"A dispatch from St. Louis, 24th, says hundreds of foreigners, mostly Irish, had claimed the British Consul's protection from draft. This occasioned great excitement, and the Yankees mobbed them. The Provost Guard was called upon to suppress the riot."

Well may the yankees mob them, for if they lose the assistance of the Irish, and then the Germans follow suit, they will have no army.

FRUIT.—The fruit this year is very abundant and fine. The largest, most beautiful and well flavored peaches that we have seen are a bucket full presented to us by J. C. Blocker, Esq. of this county.

DEATHS OF SOLDIERS.—Near Richmond, July 31st, of typhoid fever, John W. Overman, of Wayne County, Co. C. 2nd Regiment.

Near Richmond, on the 23d July, of typhoid fever, Henry C. Hodge, of the 1st Reg't N. C. T.

In Petersburg, 13th July, Philip A. Piland, of the Orange Guards, Co. G, 27th Reg't.

On the 3d August, in Raleigh, Dr. W. W. McKinzie, aged 25 years and two months.

In Richmond, 9th July, James E. Watson, aged 22 years, 4 months and 10 days.

Near Mocksville, Dr. W. C. Brown, Surgeon 42d Reg't.

In Raleigh, 19th July, Mr. Jno. B. Perkinson, of the Raleigh Rifles, 14th regiment, aged 25 years.

In Oxford, 27th July, T. W. McClanahan, aged 27 years, of the Granville Greys.

At Raleigh, on the 14th ult. of wounds received in defence of our National Capital, Hardy W. Parker, Esq., Orderly Sergeant of Capt. Garret's company, 5th N. C. regiment.

In Granville County, July 2d, of typhoid fever, Mr. George H. Raney, of company B, 2d regiment, aged 19.

On 11th July, in Hospital at Richmond, from the effects of wounds in the late battles, Mr. O. S. P. Alexander, of the 13th Reg't N. C. V.

On 17th July, in the Howard Hospital at Richmond, from the effects of a wound on Tuesday of the battles before Richmond, Lieut. Robert Grier, of the 49th Reg't.

At the Gwathmey Hospital in Richmond, on 7th ult., Mr. David H. J. Johnson, of Mecklenburg county, in the 27th year of his age.

In Hospital, at Goldsboro', July 15th, W. S. Scarborough, of Montgomery county, Company E., 52d Reg't, in the 31st year of his age.

On 30th June, in a Hospital at Wilson, Mr. John B. Walker, of the 1st Reg't N. C. Cavalry.

WAR NEWS.

Skirmish at Orange Court House.—RICHMOND, Aug. 4.—Two or three companies of Yankee cavalry made a dash into Orange Court House, between eight and nine o'clock, on Saturday morning, for the avowed purpose of capturing the train, which was then at that place. Two companies of Confederate cavalry, stationed there, quickly perceived the design of the enemy, and engaged him in a spirited skirmish, lasting for some time, which resulted in the complete rout of the enemy, with a loss to him, in killed, wounded and prisoners, of twenty-five. Our loss, all told, is set down at from fifteen to twenty. During the engagement, the conductor watched his opportunity and escaped safely with his train.

Gen. Ewell's command moved up and occupied the place on Saturday night.

Nine Yankee prisoners, taken in the above skirmish, arrived in this city, last evening.—*Enquirer.*

Skirmish on James River.—RICHMOND, Aug. 3.—The enemy landed a large force at two points on the South side of James river, on Saturday night, variously estimated at from six to ten thousand, comprising infantry, artillery and cavalry.

A brisk skirmish took place to-day at Cox's Mill Creek, Prince George County, between 50 of the 13th Virginia Cavalry and 80 of the Federal cavalry. Our loss was one killed, three wounded and two missing.

WARRENTON, VA., July 30.—Col. Lloyd, of the Sixth Ohio Cavalry, commanding at Luray, yesterday, in pursuance of Gen. Pope's order, arrested all the male inhabitants of the town and lodged them in the Court House, preparatory to administering the oath of allegiance.

MOBILE, ALA., Aug. 4.—A dispatch to the Advertiser, dated Jackson, Miss., Aug. 3d, says that passengers from Memphis report that an emeute had broken out between the Yankees and the negroes working on the fortifications, and that the Yankees shot a number of the negroes.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., Aug. 4.—McMinnville, Tenn., was occupied by about seven thousand Federal troops on last Saturday—probably Gen. Bull Nelson's division.

A detachment of Gen. Forrest's cavalry was in the place on Friday, but they were smart enough to evade capture.

A man who ran their lines from McMinnville states that he heard the shrieks of women from almost every house in the town, and he thinks that the Yankee command must have been turned loose at will, to pillage and outrage. The shrieks were agonizing.

Fight in Alabama.—General Armstrong officially reports another successful skirmish. One hundred and twenty of his command, under Lieut-Colonel Kelly, attacked four companies of Federal cavalry near Jonesboro', Alabama, on the 26th, and routed them. The enemy left nine dead on the field, five wounded, and sixteen prisoners. Our loss was one wounded. The enemy on the north side of the Tennessee is reported to be retreating towards Nashville.

LATEST WAR NEWS.

Movements of the Enemy.—From sources entitled to the fullest credit, we have information which leaves no room for doubt, that the enemy are advancing from the south side of James river. One column is said to be coming towards Petersburg by way of Garrettsville, and the other way, more roundabout, comes from Petersburg.

A letter from a well known citizen of Surry county, whose residence near the river furnishes fine facilities for obtaining information, gives it as his opinion, that the enemy landed 10,000 on Saturday and Sunday at 'Maycock's,' and parties from Prince George state that a number estimated at 5000 was landed yesterday at Coggin's Point. Coggin's Point is the name of the farm of Edmund Ruffin, Jr., and is directly opposite Berkeley. It is also stated that the enemy are throwing a pontoon bridge across the river at Coggin's Point.

Pickets of the enemy were captured by our videttes on Monday night and again yesterday. The two captured yesterday are members of the Fourth Pennsylvania Cavalry, and had dismounted and gone into a gentleman's orchard near Merchant's Hope Church to gather pears. While thus regaling themselves they were surprised by our pickets and captured without resistance. They state that they landed at Coggin's Point Monday night. They expressed no regret at their capture, but seemed to be rather gratified than otherwise. They state that they have never been in a battle, and never expected to be; that they are opposed to the war, and hope that it will soon be brought to a termination.

Our opinion is, that the numbers of the enemy have been greatly exaggerated, but there is no doubt that they are on the South bank in force, and may contemplate a forward movement in the hope of occupying Petersburg. On the other hand, many think that they are only making a feint towards Petersburg, while their real object is only to gain time to secure a safe position on such portions of the south bank of the river as will enable them to prevent another night attack upon their fleet and camps. Should they persist in coming to Petersburg, they will meet with an opposition which they do not probably contemplate.

Heavy firing is said to have been heard in the direction of James River yesterday, above City Point. It no doubt proceeded from the enemy's gunboats, the commandants of which practice daily in shelling the shores.

Many of the farmers of Prince George are still removing their families and effects to this city and points beyond.—*Petersburg Express, 6th.*

PETERSBURG, Aug. 6.—*Burning of a Federal Gunboat—Two others aground.*—The Federal gunboat which got aground near the mouth of Appomattox, Sunday, and into which a Confederate field battery threw 21 shot, was fired yesterday afternoon by the Federals, and when our informant left the vicinity, was in full blaze from stem to stern. All day Monday and yesterday forenoon, the enemy were engaged in endeavoring to lighten her, but their efforts proved unavailing, and they were compelled to consign her to the flames. During Monday night two other gunboats, which had been sent to the relief of the first, got aground and were stuck fast yesterday afternoon at 5 o'clock, when the tide was flood, and unusually high. The chances are that those too will have to be disposed of in the usual Yankee mode, viz: by applying the torch. By the way, the wreck of the gunboat which got aground in the Appomattox, near the Point of Rocks about four weeks ago, and which the yankees were compelled to burn, after vainly endeavoring to get her off, is still to be seen. A plan is now on foot, which will probably secure the whole of her valuable machinery to the Confederate Government.—*Express.*

Active Operations in North Alabama.—The Chattanooga Rebel says that on the 30th ult., a detachment of the 1st Kentucky Cavalry, commanded by Lt. Col. Russell and Capt. Huey, commanding about 60 Partizan Rangers, engaged 200 Federal cavalry nearly opposite the mouth of Coon creek, a few miles from Stevenson. Eight Yankees were killed and fifteen wounded—our loss none, and the Yankees put to flight. We captured horses, guns, pistols, sabres and 40 beef cattle.

On the 26th, four of Capt. Huey's men crossed the Tennessee river and engaged 25 Federal cavalry in three miles of Stevenson, killing three and putting the remainder to flight. In the past ten days Capt. Huey's command has killed and wounded 51 Yankees, with only one of our men wounded and none killed.

On Wednesday last the Yankees attacked Guntersville with 1,000 infantry and five pieces of artillery—firing from the opposite side of the river. They crossed a part of their force. After a fight of eight hours they were repulsed by the Confederates under Capt. Weston, 1st Kentucky Cavalry, and Capt. Coats of Forrest's old regiment. One lady was killed and two wounded, and one dwelling and a warehouse burnt. Federal loss in killed and wounded, 25.

Firing this Morning.—We learn that wishing to try some guns recently put in position near Confederate Point, Col. Lamb opened fire this morning about dawn on one of the blockaders which was cruising along between two and three miles from shore, and putting a ball through her bow sent her off. She returned with another large steamer, and after engaging our battery for half an hour, they went off ingloriously. The large steamer carried nine guns. We struck her stern. None of their shot reached shore. Ours went over them and several took effect.—*Wilmington Journal 6th.*

Statements of an Exchanged Prisoner.—Lieut. Mosby of Va. was captured by the yankees at Beaver Dam Station on the Central road about three weeks ago. Having been exchanged and returned to Richmond, he gives the Examiner some interesting information.

His presence of mind when captured saved a passenger train from capture also. He was on his way from Gen Stuart to Gen. Jackson, and was waiting at the Beaver Dam Station for the train from Richmond.—Having burnt the depot the yankees, six hundred in number, a quarter of an hour before the arrival of the train, were drawn up in line of battle to receive it. Lieut. Mosby, who was put into the line along with the yankee troopers, remonstrated with the commandant for thus exposing the life of a prisoner to the risk of being shot by his own friends. The commandant was surprised to learn that the lieutenant expected there would be fighting, and asked him if the train would bring any troops. On the lieutenant's reprying that it had on board at least a brigade, the yankee plans underwent a very speedy change. An immediate retreat was ordered, and for six miles the whole party scampered as if the brigade had been actually at their heels. This story of Mr. Mosby saved the passenger train, which in fifteen minutes after the flight of the enemy, reached Beaver Dam with not an armed soldier on board.

At Fredericksburg, the yankee Gen. King told him that that was "the most intensely secession hole on earth."

He saw a number of yankee transports, filled with troops, leave Newport News and put out to sea. From the officers on board his steamer, who were Southerners in feeling, Mr. Mosby learned that these transports bore ten thousand of Burnside's men, who were on their way to reinforce Pope. From the same gentleman he learned that the only reinforcements sent McClellan since the battles before Richmond were eight thousand men, who formerly belonged to Shields.

Yankee Outrages in Rappahannock.—The Yankee vassals in Rappahannock county, released from the rules of army decorum by the late order of Gen. Pope, have been indulging their cruelty and wantonness with a high hand. Amidst other villainies recently perpetrated by them is an act which must stigmatize them forever. They first deprived a highly respectable citizen, (Mr. Chas. Green) who is sixty five years of age, of all his negroes, and then horsewhipped him for proclaiming Southern sentiments.—*Rich. Enquirer, 6th.*

From Washington.—The N. Y. World of Aug. 2, has the following:—

Military Movements.—There is much excitement here in relation to the military movements now on the tapis. Our armies are marching along in pursuance of a fixed plan, and it is believed that matters are so timed as to insure the safety at once of Washington and Gen. McClellan's army. There is a larger force operating against the enemy in Virginia than the people are generally aware of. There is no doubt expressed as to the coming conflicts, which cannot be long delayed.

Important News Expected.—We are in expectation here of the receipt of important news from several quarters. It is supposed that Vicksburg will be taken, that a fight has taken place or will soon take place in Eastern Tennessee or Northern Georgia, and that Gen. Pope's army will soon engage the enemy. Now that the mortar boats have arrived, stirring work is also looked for from the James river.

The "World" says editorially:

It is now certain that an order will be issued for a draft in such States or sections of States as will not supply their quotas of men before the middle of the present month.

Released Confederate Prisoners.—Between three and four hundred prisoners, released from Fort Warren for the purpose of an exchange, [illegible] Fort Ex., 6th.

Among others released, and who arrived at Aiken's landing yesterday afternoon, are Generals Buckner and Tilghman, who have been confined at Fort Warren since February last. The former was taken at the fall of Fort Donelson, and the latter at Fort Henry, in Tennessee. It is expected that these gallant officers will reach this city this morning.—*Dispatch, 6th.*

Guerilla Paroles to be Disregarded.—The Yankee General Boyle, commanding in Kentucky, recently sent the following despatch to H. R. Wirtz, Medical Director:

LOUISVILLE, July 25.—Sir: The paroles of Johnson and other guerillas are not to be regarded. The parole of Johnson or any few rebels is of no effect.

Take care of sick soldiers as such, and let them return to their regiments when able. J. T. BOYLE,
Brigadier General Commanding.

The Confederate Secretary of War will please make a note of this. Guerilla warfare has been recognized by all civilized nations as legitimate. It is hardly fair, however, to consider the Yankees as civilized.

Petersburg Express.

Escape of Rucker.—The Lynchburg Republican learns from passengers from the West, that the notorious spy and traitor, Dr. Wm. P. Rucker, captured at Nicholas Court House, a few days since, escaped from the guard at the Salt Sulphur Springs on Friday night, and up to the latest information from there had not been recaptured. The whole country was being scoured to secure his re-arrest, and it was thought the efforts being made to that end would be successful.—*Ib.*

Death of Gen. Sam Houston.—Sam Houston, ex Governor of Texas, has been reported dead, and the report has been contradicted. It has been renewed however in the most positive manner, by Rev C. H. Clark, a baptist minister, formerly of Houston, who is a son-in-law of Gen. Houston. On the 24th instant Mr. Clark spoke at a war meeting in Boston Common. Mr. Clark said he had been surprised since coming North to hear that it had been reported and believed that Gov. Houston had given his adherence to secession. As his son-in-law, and the one who had closed his eyes in death, he stigmatized them as false. The old man was loyal to the day of his death. He took a violent cold at a meeting held by Union men to devise means to protect themselves, which finally settled into pneumonia.

Heavy Robbery.—Mr. J. D. Payne, of Rocheport, Mo., was robbed of forty-two thousand dollars while on the cars between Vandalia and St. Louis. The money was paper, and was enclosed in a belt about his person.

SAMPSON CROPS.—A friend at Monk's Store writes: "Our crops are only tolerable; the wet has injured and ruined our low grounds; our stiff lands are the best."

VOTE OF THE 27th REGIMENT.

The Standard is indebted to a friend at Camp Lee, near Petersburg, for the following statement of the vote of the 27th. The Regiment was off on duty below City Point, and this will account for the small vote cast:—

		Vance.	Johnston.	
Company	A.	7	24	Wayne County.
"	B,	77		Guilford "
"	C & D,	14	10	Lenoir "
"	K,	29		Pitt "
"	F,	22		Perquimons "
"	G,	38		Orange "
"	H,	21	14	Pitt "
"	I,	17	3	Jones "
"	K,	19	4	Wayne "
		244	55	

VOTE OF 11th REGIMENT.

We are indebted, says the Raleigh Standard, to a friend for the following statement of the vote of this Regiment:—

		Vance.	Johnston.	
Company	A.	17	53	Mecklenburg county.
"	B,	43	11	Burke "
"	C,	29	9	Bertie "
"	D.	44	7	Burke "
"	E,	18	39	Mecklenburg "
"	F,	47	7	Chowan "
"	G,	24	32	Orange "
"	H,	18	12	Mecklenburg "
"	I,	47	21	Lincoln "
"	K,	42	2	Buncombe "
		329	189	

Yankee advance from Newbern.—We have another rumor from Kinston, to the effect that the Yankees are advancing upon Kinston, in two columns, one by the Trenton and the other by the Dover road, and also with their gun boats up Neuse river. The gunboats were said to be shelling the river as they passed up.

P. S. Later accounts indicate that the above, like other rumors, has but little foundation. Two or three steamers are said to have gone up Neuse throwing shells. We learn that Brig. Gen. Clingman has been assigned to the command about Goldsboro' and Kinston.—*Ral. Standard, 6th.*

Salt! Salt!!—We were highly gratified with the information obtained last week from a conversation with Dr. Worth, State Salt Commissioner, in regard to the prospect of supplying the State with salt.

Dr. Worth is now manufacturing for the State on an average 200 bushels of salt *per day*. This salt is divided among the Counties, and sold to the Commissioners of each County at $3 50 per bushel, which is about the cost of it. Besides this, private manufactories are producing in the same region about 800 bushels per day, which they sell at from 6 to $7 50 per bushel.

In a few weeks, if no untoward event occurs, the factories in that section will be producing about 1,500 bushels per day, which added to the amount which may be procured from the Virginia Salt Works, will be amply sufficient to meet the wants of the people of North Carolina. This will be gratifying intelligence to our readers.

Raleigh Standard.

A New Judge.—We understand that the Governor and Council, at a meeting in this City on Saturday last, appointed the Hon. John Kerr, of Caswell, a Judge of the Superior Courts of Law and Equity, in place of Thomas Ruffin, Jr., resigned.—*Raleigh Standard.*

Judge Howard will ride the Salisbury Circuit this Fall, instead of Judge Bailey, as heretofore announced. Judge Bailey will ride the Wilmington Circuit.

Drowned.—We regret to learn that Mr. Luther Toon, a member of Company H, 51st Regiment N. C. T., was accidentally drowned about one o'clock yesterday morning, by falling from the deck of the steamer Congaree, on her run from Fort Johnston to town. Mr. T., it would appear, had been asleep, and in waking up suddenly walked overboard.

The deceased belonged to Columbus county, was a younger brother of Major Toon of the 20th Regiment, and is spoken of in high terms by those who knew him.—*Wil. Journal, 5th.*

Death of Rev. Dr. Thornwell.—COLUMBIA, August 1.—The Rev. Dr. Thornwell, the eminent Presbyterian Divine, died at noon to day, in Charlotte, North Carolina.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

At a meeting of the Richmond Temperance and Literary Society, held Aug. 2, 1862, the following obituary, preamble and resolutions were adopted and ordered for publication:

Died, in defence of his country, on the battle-field before Richmond, on the evening of the 27th of June 1862, D. W. JOHNSON, Capt. of the Hayneville Guards, Co. K, 5th Reg't Ala. volunteers.

Haynesville, Ala., and commenced the practice of his profession. Talented, virtuous, persevering and self-reliant, he had already made rapid strides toward the lofty elevation he intended his name should occupy in the niche of fame. The urbanity of his manners and the integrity of his character gained him friends in his new home, and as the sad soul is soothed by the distant sound of the rippling waterfall, so were the sorrowing hearts of those left in the home of his childhood gladdened by the murmurs of commendation that reached them from the home of his adoption, and they hoped, oh so fondly, that his might be a long and useful life, to close at last like an unclouded day of the Indian summer.

At the very commencement of the present troubles, he volunteered for the defence of the South, and remained in service until his death, and had his life and health been spared, would no doubt have been found in it at the close of the war. As a soldier he was brave, untiring, uncomplaining and cheerful, always sharing the toils and privations of those under his command.

The three last days of his life were spent in incessant toil and conflict with the foe; the intervening nights in sleepless watching by the pallets of his wounded men. No wonder that on the evening of the third day he was heard to say "I fear I will have to give up." He did not give up but struggled on and soon after received a shot in the neck which killed him instantly.

His body received from soldiers' hands a soldier's burial on the field his valor had helped to make victorious; and we have reason to believe his spirit has found the rest prepared for the just.

"There sweet be thy sleep in the grave they have made thee,
Our dearly loved brother forever.
Forever—oh no! Let not man be so base,
His hope of existence to sever."
"Though cold be the clay where thou pillowest thy head,
In the dark silent mansion of sorrow,
A glorious ascension we know thou will have
On that day that knoweth no morrow."

Whereas: It has pleased the Almighty to remove our brother Daniel White Johnson from time to eternity, we the members of the Richmond Temperance and Literary Society do

Resolve, 1st. That the Southern cause has lost in him a firm adherent and a valiant soldier.

Resolved, 2d. That the community in which he lived lost by his death a pattern of manly virtue, whose every impulse was guided by the dictates of honor, and who could not fail to exert a salutary influence on those with whom he mingled.

Resolved, 3d. That education, science and literature have lost an able advocate.

Resolved, 4th. That we, his fellow members in this society, the friends of his boyhood and associates of riper years, do sorrow most of all at his untimely death.

Resolved, 5th. That we do most heartily sympathize with his bereaved father, brothers and sisters in this as in past bereavements, and earnestly hope that the spirit of peace may brood upon their hearts and heal their many wounds.

Resolved, 6th. That a copy of the above be sent to the Fayetteville Observer with a request to publish.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

BIVOUAC NEAR PETERSBURG, VA., July 31, 1862.

Messrs. Editors: We left our camp at Drury's Bluff yesterday with three days' rations in haversacks and marched to this point. We don't know our destination.

The Highland Boys voted to-day. The result is as follows:

For Governor: Vance 61, (unanimous) Senate—Robeson and Richmond: D. H. McLean 52, Capt. C. Malloy 2, Sutherland and Leitch, each 1. Commons, D. P. McEachern 52, D. McCallum 50, M. McRae 2, McMillan, McNeill, and Rozier, each 1. For Sheriff of Robeson: Col. Cobb 22, Capt. W. S. Norment 21, B. King 8, McKeithan 1.

DIED,

In this town, last evening, CHARLES CARTER, youngest son of Rev. C. H. Hall, of Petersburg, Va., aged 1 year and 10 months.

In this town, on the 25th ult., Mrs. SUSAN OLIPHANT, in the 73d year of her age. She had been a consistent member of the M. E. Church for more than 50 years.

In Randolph county, on the 31st ult., SARAH IDA, daughter of Solomon and Eliza A. Moffitt, aged 2 years and 11 months.

In Cumham co., July 24th, MALISSA, only child of Zachariah and E. Borough, aged 18 months.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF COL. JOHN H. MORGAN.

HEADQUARTERS, MORGAN'S COMMAND,
Knoxville, Tenn., July 30, 1862.

To Major General E. Kirby Smith, Commanding Department of East Tennessee:

General: I have the honor to report that, upon the day of the engagement at Tompkinsville, a full report of which I have already sent you, I moved my command, consisting of my own regiment, the Georgia Regiment of Partizan Rangers, commanded by Col. A. A. Hunt, and Major Gano's Texas Squadron, to which was attached two companies of Tennessee cavalry, in the direction of Glasgow, which place I reached at 12 o'clock that night.

There were but few troops in the town, who fled at our approach. The commissary stores, clothing, &c., together with a large supply of medical stores, found in Glasgow, were burned, and the guns were distributed among my command—about 200 of which were unarmed when I left Knoxville.

From Glasgow I proceeded along the main Lexington road to Barren river, halting for a time near Cave City—my object being to induce the belief that I intended destroying the railroad bridge between Bowling Green and Woodsonville. I caused wires connecting with a portable battery that I carried with me, to be attached to the telegraph line near Horse Cave, and intercepted a number of dispatches.

At Barren River I detached three companies under Capt. Jack Allen, to move forward rapidly and destroy the Salt River bridge, that the troops along the line of railroad might be prevented from returning to Louisville.

On the following morning I moved on towards Lebanon, distant 35 miles from Barren river. At 11 o'clock at night I reached the bridge over Rolling Fork, 6 miles from Lebanon. The enemy had received information of my approach from their spies, and my advance guard was fired upon at the bridge. After a short fight the force at the bridge was dispersed, and the planks which had been torn up, having been replaced, the command moved forward to Lebanon. About 2 miles from the town a skirmish commenced between two companies that I caused to dismount and deploy, and a force of the enemy posted upon the road, which was soon ended by its dispersion and capture. Lieut. Col. A. Y. Johnson, commanding the troops in the town, surrendered and I entered the place. The prisoners taken, in number about 65, were paroled.

I took immediate possession of the telegraph and intercepted a dispatch to Col. Johnson, informing him that Col. Owens, with the 60th Indiana regiment, had been sent to his assistance; so I at once dispatched a company of Texan Rangers, under Major Gano, to destroy the railroad bridge on the Lebanon Branch, which he successfully accomplished in time to prevent the arrival of the troops. I burned two long buildings full of commissary stores, consisting of upwards of 500 sacks of coffee, and a large amount of all other supplies in bulk, marked for the army at Cumberland Gap. I also destroyed a very large amount of clothing, boots, &c. I burned the hospital buildings, which appeared to have been recently erected and fitted up, together with about 35 wagons and 53 new ambulances. I found in the place a large store of medicines, 5,000 stand of arms with accoutrements, about 2,000 sabres, with an immense quantity of ammunition, shell, &c. I distributed the best arms among my command, and loaded one wagon with them to be given to the recruits that I expected to join me. I also loaded one wagon with ammunition. The remainder of the arms, ammunition, and the hospital and medical stores, I destroyed.

While in Lebanon I ascertained from telegraph [illegible] back the force under Capt. Jack Allen, killing one of his men, and preventing him from accomplishing the purpose for which he had been detailed.

I proceeded from Lebanon on the following day through Springfield to Macksville, at which point I was attacked by Home Guards. Two of my men were taken prisoners, and one severely wounded. I remained at Macksville that night to recover the prisoners, which I did the next morning. I then left for Harrodsburg, capturing a Federal captain and lieutenant on the road; reached Harrodsburg at 12½ o'clock, and found that the Home Guard of all that portion of country had fled to Lexington. A force was also stationed on the bridge where the Lexington road crossed the Kentucky river. My reception at this place was very encouraging. The whole population appeared to turn out and vie with each other as to who should show us most attention.

I left Harrodsburg at 6 o'clock the same evening, and moved to Lawrenceburg, 20 miles distant, threatening Frankfort in order to draw off the troops from Georgetown. Remained there until the return of my courier from Frankfort, who brought the information that there was a force in Frankfort of 2000 or 3000 men, consisting of Home Guards collected from the adjacent counties and a few regular troops.

From Lawrenceburg I proceeded to Shrykes' Ferry on the Kentucky river, raised the boat which had been sunken, and crossed that evening, reaching Versailles at 7 o'clock. I found this place abandoned by its defenders, who had fled to Lexington; remained there that night, and on the next morning marched towards Georgetown. While at Versailles I took about 300 government horses and mules.

I passed through Midway on the road to Georgetown, and was informed just before reaching the place that a train from Frankfort was nearly due, with two regiments of Federals. I tore up the track and posted the howitzers to command it, and formed my command along the line of the road; but the train was warned of our presence and returned to Frankfort. Having taken possession of the telegraph office, I intercepted a dispatch asking if the road was clear, and if it would be safe to start the train from Lexington. I replied to send the train, and made preparations to receive it; but it was also turned back and escaped.

I reached Georgetown, 12 miles from Lexington, that evening. Just before entering the town, I was informed that a small force of Home Guards had mustered to oppose us. I sent them word to surrender their arms, and they should not be molested, but they fled. The people of Georgetown also welcomed us with gladness, and provided my troops with everything that they needed. I remained at Georgetown two days, during which time I sent out a company under Capt. McMillan to destroy the track between Midway and Lexington, and Midway and Frankfort, and to blow up the stone bridge on that road, which he successfully accomplished. Hearing that a company of Home Guards were encamped at "Stamping Ground," 13 miles distant, I dispatched a company under Capt. Hamilton to break up the encampment, burn the tents and stores, and destroy the guns. This was also accomplished—Capt. Hamilton taking 15 prisoners and all their guns, and destroying a large amount of medical and commissary supplies. I also, while at Georgetown sent Capt. Castleman with his company to destroy the railroad bridges between Paris and Lexington, and report to me at Winchester. This was done.

Determining to move on Paris, with a view of returning, and hearing that the place was being rapidly reinforced from Cynthiana, I deemed it of great importance to cut off the communication from that place, while I drew off the troops that were already there, by a feint on Lexington. I therefore dispatched a portion of two companies towards Lexington, with instructions to drive the pickets to the very entrance of the city, while I moved the command towards Cynthiana. When I arrived in 3 miles of the place I learned that it was defended by a considerable force of infantry, cavalry, and artillery. I dispatched the Texas squadron, under Major Gano, to enter the town on the right, and the Georgia regiment to cross the river and get into the rear, while I moved my own regiment, with the artillery under the command of Lieut. J. E. Harris, down the Georgetown Pike. A severe engagement took place which lasted about an hour and a half before the enemy were driven into the town and compelled to surrender. I took 420 prisoners, including about 70 Home Guards. I regret to have to mention the loss of 8 of my men in killed and 29 wounded. The enemy's loss was 94 killed and wounded, according to their own account. Their excess in killed and wounded is remarkable as they fought us from behind stone fences and fired at us from buildings as we charged through the town. We captured a very fine 12-pounder brass piece of artillery, together with a large number of small arms, and about 300 government horses. The arms and government stores were burned, and as many of the horses as we could bring with us were kept. I found a very large supply of commissary and medical stores, tents, guns, and ammunition, at this place, which I destroyed. The paroled prisoners were sent under an escort to Falmouth, where they took the train for Cincinnati.

I proceeded next morning towards Paris, and was met on the road by a bearer of a flag of truce, offering the unconditional surrender of the place. I reached Paris at 4 o'clock, remained there that night, and started towards Winchester next morning. As my command was filing out of Paris, on the Winchester Pike, I discovered a large force of Federals coming towards the town, from the direction of Lexington. They immediately countermarched, supposing, no doubt, that my intention was to get into their rear. This enabled me to bring off my entire command without molestation, with the exception of two pickets who were probably surprised. I reached Winchester that day at 12 o'clock, and remained until 4 o'clock, when I proceeded towards Richmond. At Winchester I found a number of arms, which were destroyed.

I arrived at Richmond at 12 o'clock that night, and remained until the next afternoon, when I proceeded to Crab Orchard. I had determined to make a stand at Richmond, and await reinforcements, as the whole people appeared ready to rise and join me, but I received information that large bodies of cavalry under Gen. Clay Smith, and Cols. Woolford, Metcalf, Mundy, and Wynkoop, were endeavoring to surround me at this place. So I moved on to Crab Orchard. There I attached my portable battery to the telegraph leading from Stanford to Louisville, and learned the exact position of the enemy's forces, and directed my movements accordingly.

Leaving Crab Orchard at 11 o'clock, I arrived at Somerset, distant 28 miles, at sundown. I took possession of the telegraph, and countermanded all the previous orders that had been given by Gen. Boyle to intercept me, and remained in perfect security all night. I found a very large supply of commissary stores, clothing, blankets, shoes, hats, &c., at this place, which were destroyed. I also found the arms that had been taken from Gen. Zollicoffer, together with large quantities of shell and ammunition, all of which were destroyed. I also burned at this place, and Crab Orchard, about 130 government wagons.

From Somerset I proceeded to Monticello; and left Knoxville on the 4th day of this month with about 900 men, and returned to Livingston on the 28th instant with nearly 1200, having been absent just 24 days, during which time I traveled over 1000 miles, captured 17 towns, destroyed all the government supplies and arms in them, dispersed about 1500 Home Guards, and paroled nearly 1200 regular troops. I lost in killed, wounded and missing, of the number that I carried into Kentucky, about 90.

I take great pleasure in testifying to the gallant bravery and efficiency of my whole command. There were individual instances of daring so conspicuous that I must beg the privilege of referring to them. Private Moore of Louisiana, a member of Company A, of my regiment, particularly distinguished himself in leading a charge at Cynthiana, which had an important effect in winning the battle. The reports of the regimental commanders which are inclosed are respectfully referred to for further instances of individual bravery and efficiency. I feel indebted to all my aids for the promptness with which my orders were executed, and particularly to Col. St. Leger Grenfell, for the assistance which his experience afforded me.

All of which is repectfully submitted.

JOHN H. MORGAN, Acting Brig. Gen. C. S. A.
R. A. ALSTON, A. A. G.

Col. George St. Leger Grenfell.—This distinguished officer who came to this country to take part in our struggle for independence, traveling all the way from India and succeeding in running the blockade in the *Nelly*, at Charleston, last April, accompanied Col. Morgan's command on its late expedition to Kentucky, as Aid to Col. M. We have heard, (says the Knoxville Register,) the highest encomiums bestowed upon his behavior during the trip, by those who were with him, and it is due to Col. Grenfell to say that he commanded the respect and admiration of the entire command by his undaunted bravery, being always where bullets whistled thickest, and when, in the bloody streets of Cynthiana, his noble horse fell pierced by eleven bullets, his own clothing riddled, and himself wounded, he placed himself at the head of a small party detached from their command, and calling upon them to follow, he dealt such destruction among the enemy as to cause them to tremble at the sight of him.

The Colonel was commissioned in the British army thirty-three years ago, and has been in active service almost ever since, having participated in the wars of both hemispheres, and must be considered a valuable acquisition to our army.

Col. Grenfell is now in Knoxville, and looks but little worsted by his trip.

American Bankers in London.—Mr. Bates (of the firm of Baring Brothers) and Mr. Peabody, the American bankers in London, are Americans by birth, but seem to have become aliens and enemies of this country by education. They have both accumulated large fortunes from their dealings with this country, and now, in the time of our trial, they denounce our Government, applaud the Confederates, discredit our stocks, send them here for sale, and attempt to drain our market of specie. Mr. Thurlow Weed asserts that Mr. Peabody is a loyal man; but Mr. Weed was fresh from Peabody's dinner-table when he made that assertion, and facts are very much stronger than even Mr. Weed's word. Loyal Americans in Europe will do well to take a note of the course of Messrs. Bates and Peabody, and act accordingly.—*N. Y. Herald.*

Betting is immoral, but how can the man who bets be any worse than the man who is po better.

PRISON LIFE AT FORT DELAWARE.

Capt. Beckwith West, of the 48th Virginia regiment, was captured by the enemy at Front Royal, on the 30th of May, and taken to Fort Delaware, where he was held as prisoner until exchanged a few days ago. In a narration of his prison experiences he says that the Confederate commissioned officers, forty-seven in number, were confined in a room forty feet long by fifteen in width, the ascent to which was made by a ladder twenty feet long, which was taken away every night. On some days, as the caprice of the commanding officer happened to be, the officers were permitted to walk for half an hour on the parapet of the fort. Officers and privates were subjected to the same fare, which consisted of a small allowance of sour bread and salt meat twice a day, with an occasional introduction of very weak soup. The Government allowance for rations purports to be sixteen cents a day for each prisoner; but it was stated in a Philadelphia newspaper that Capt. Gibson, by "his excellent management," saved about two-thirds of this sum, and expended it in clothing, which the prisoners never received the benefit of. Letters were occasionally sent them, by stealth, from sympathizing friends in Philadelphia and New York, conveying the intelligence that presents had been forwarded to them, but they never reached their destination, being intercepted on the route. Until the exchange of prisoners was agreed upon, they were not allowed to receive newspapers; but whenever the comandant of the fort found anything especially adverse to the cause of the South, he would cut it out and send it to the Confederate officers for the purpose of irritating them. In consequence of an impression that the prisoners were forming a plan to take possession of the fort, an attempt was made to conciliate them with information that they were about to be paroled. Of the 4,000 prisoners there, some 3,000 were kept in little pens, which our informant describes as "sheep pens," and subjected to much suffering. Major Segebarth, the officer in command, treated them with great brutality. No communication was allowed between the officers and privates, except by special permission. Every inducement was offered privates to take the oath of allegiance and enlist in the Federal army; and it was not uncommon for the officers to propose a bribe of from $200 to $500 in gold to effect this purpose. Thus 271 were induced to take the oath, but of this number not one was a native of the Southern States. These men were afterwards placed in tents outside of the walls; and as they returned for their blankets and clothing, some of the Confederate soldiers cursed them for their treason, whereupon the Sergeant of the guard fired a pistol at them. Bricks and other missiles were then thrown indiscriminately, and the whole garrison was in an uproar. Cannon were placed in position to bear upon the prisoners' quarters, and various measures resorted to for the purpose of intimidation, but the worst frightened man in the fort was the valorous Dutch Major, Segebarth.

The privateersmen were kept in camp in a low, marshy place, and one night some of the Yankee soldiers, to increase their sufferings, turned the water in upon them and completely overflowed their quarters. They were compelled to sleep in mud and water a considerable portion of the time and the consequence was that several died.

Mr. Hall, of the 3d Florida regiment, who was arrested on St. John's river on the 27th of April, arrived in Richmond yesterday from Fort Delaware. Though a private soldier, he was charged with being the captain of a guerilla company, and treated worse than if he had been a pirate. For two months he was kept on board a gunboat in irons, while a man stood over him with a sabre bayonet and pistol, with orders to kill him if he attempted to move from his place. He was subsequently sent to Philadelphia, and soon transferred to Fort Delaware, where his irons were removed. He was treated with some kindness by the Provost marshal, who was formerly employed by him in the coasting trade. His general experience of prison life is similar to that of others. On reaching Aiken's Landing, on his return, Mr. Hall was designated as a captain by the Federals, who insisted that he should be exchanged as such. This he would not consent to, and so firm was he in his determination to be exchanged as a private, that the Yankees, in their wrath, endeavored to detain him, but were finally compelled to yield.

All the prisoners from Fort Delaware are indignant at the treatment they received, and their purpose is to "square accounts" with the Yankees if the opportunity is ever afforded them.

Among the exchanged prisoners from Fort Delaware who have arrived here is Jos. McMurran, of the 4th Virginia regiment, captured at Kernstown. He agrees with his companions that the treatment of Confederate soldiers was brutal in the extreme. The officers and soldiers in immediate contact with the prisoners were Dutch, and their brutality to our men was without mitigation. In return, our men say that there won't be any more Pennsylvania Dutchmen taken prisoners by them during this war. Striking a prisoner over the head or running a bayonet at him was a common occurrence. A Dutch Provost Marshal, named Segebarth, excelled his brother brutes in maltreating the prisoners. A dungeon, made to accommodate three men, often contained fourteen, and their sufferings were very great. The fare was bread and a very small piece of salt pork twice a day, and bean soup of about the consistency of water. Nearly two-thirds of the men had scurvy. The general determination of the exchanged prisoners is to be shot before they will again be taken and undergo the miseries of a Northern prison. Just before the prisoners left Fort Delaware the following order from the War Department was read:

[EXTRACT.]

When a general exchange shall be established those prisoners who are willing to take the oath of allegiance, and as to whose loyalty there is no question, will not be forced into the rebel lines.

C. P. WALCOTT,
Ass't Sec'y of War.

June 18th, 1862.

Out of nearly 4000 prisoners only a little over 300 availed themselves of this offer.

Richmond Dispatch.

Bagging.—The amount of bagging manufactured in the Confederacy is alarming. A great deal more is made than is needed. Newspaper editors are the principal manufacturers. Since the war began, they have been constantly bagging somebody. They have bagged every Yankee army that entered the field. Magruder bagged Butler, Beauregard bagged McDowell, Lee bagged Rosencrans at Cheat Mountain, Price bagged Siegel, Sydney Johnson bagged Grant, Van Dorn bagged Curtis at Elkhorn and Hindman bagged him again the other day. Lee bagged McClellan every day for a week, and, lastly, Bragg bagged Buell—all this bagging has been done or is about to be done according to the editors, who have become real baggage or rather bagging masters. Too much bagging! Cotton bagging, linen bagging and leather bagging will do, but this eternal paper bagging won't do.—*Richmond Whig.*

Yankee Appropriations.—The Journal of Commerce says that, according to the authorized report, the appropriations for the fiscal year beginning July 1st, amount to eleven hundred and seventy-six million of dollars.

RETURNED PRISONERS—FORT DELAWARE.

We had the pleasure yesterday, of an interview with James S. Oden, of the Loudoun Cavalry, who has just returned from Fort Delaware. His capture was attended with such a display of gallantry and courage, that it merited and received a complimentary order from Gen. Stuart. Attacked on 1st of April by 17 of the 1st Michigan cavalry, and though abandoned by his fellow-soldiers, he succeeded in killing three and wounding the fourth, before he was overpowered and secured.

The day previous to his capture Oden alone captured and marched into camp five Federal soldiers, who, by boldness and tact, he caused to surrender. The captivity of Mr. Oden has been marked with a degree of severity and cruelty unusual even with the Yankees. He was held in such terror by them that though hand-cuffed and ironed he was always attended by a guard of 30 armed men. After being marched from upper to lower Fauquier and back, he was finally carried, under sentence of death, to Washington city. The threat of Col. Mumford to retaliate, saved Oden's life, but added to the annoyances and cruelties inflicted upon him. Col. Geary, the Yankee commander, *confiscated to his own use Oden's watch.* The treatment of Confederate prisoners in Washington was considered by Mr. Oden as cruel and harsh, but subsequent experience at Fort Delaware convinced him that life in the old Capitol bore no comparison with existence on the sands of Fort Delaware. On the 5th July he was removed to Fort Delaware, where every act of cruelty that a cowardly Dutch Major, named Segabarth, assisted by drunken sergeants, could devise, was inflicted upon the men. They were made to do hard labor, and kept up to the work by the thrust of the bayonet.

The Dutch Major Segabarth sold to the Federal guard the shoes and clothing sent our prisoners, by the citizens of Baltimore, and appropriated the money to his own use. Such an act of unmitigated theft will excite the contempt of every honorable soldier to whose knowledge it may come.

Our sick suffered terribly at Fort Delaware, few that entered the so-called hospital ever returned. Many, very many, died under the cruelties and hardships inflicted upon them.

When the time for exchange came, and the season of cruelty was about to end, it was dragged out to its full limit even upon the boats that conveyed our prisoners to Aikens' Landing. 1000 men were crowded on a small boat, with uncooked rations, and with no fresh water. Many died on the passage from suffocation, neglect and want.

We have been shown *a ration*; brought by Mr. Oden, and weighed upon a United States letter scale. The meat (pork) weighed *one ounce, the bread three and half ounces*—together four and a half ounces—for a soldier a day.

Mr. Oden is once more among us—the Confederacy has recovered a most valuable and gallant soldier, one who has shown, by previous conduct, that opportunity alone is wanted to prove that captivity has increased his *affection* for the Yankee. During his captivity the re-organization of his company has taken place, and he has lost the opportunity for promotion which it is known he would have received. We hope his superior officers will find a position in which his courage, tact and daring will tell upon the enemy that has impoverished his estate and so grossly maltreated his person.—*Richmond Enquirer, 8th.*

The Tide at its Flood.—The battle of Shiloh constitutes a great land-mark in our struggle for national independence. The tide changed on that memorable field, and since then it has set steadily in our favor. With the single exception of the enemy's successes on the Mississippi river, our arms have everywhere been triumphant.

We have forced the enemy out of a great part [illegible] checked his descent of the Mississippi at Vicksburg, and extorted from him the confession that the gallant defence of that gallant city cannot be successfully overcome. We have demoralized and dispersed the great army of the Southwest by the evacuation of Corinth. We have penetrated to the heart of Tennessee and Kentucky, cut his lines of communication, destroyed an immense amount of valuable stores, captured large numbers of arms and prisoners, and put the ball of revolution in motion on the banks of the Ohio. In Virginia we have swept the greatest army the enemy could raise from the front of Richmond, and inflicted a loss in men, arms and property from which he will never be able to recover; whilst in the Valley of the Shenandoah we have put to flight one army after another, driven the invader across the Potomac, and filled the federal Capital with dismay and consternation.

In the meantime, our army has been largely increased, full cargoes of arms and ammunition have been received, and our soldiery inspired with fresh enthusiasm by the promise of the President, that the invader should be driven from our soil, and, if need be, that we should seek him beyond the extreme boundaries of the Confederacy.

While these things have been transpiring in the Confederate States, the North has been thrown into a state of almost universal confusion and doubt by the unexpected energy we have displayed, and the success of our arms. In the midst of the frantic cry for more troops and greater vigor in the prosecution of the war, the still small voice of peace begins to make itself heard. The friends of Stanton, the Federal Secretary of War, and of McClellan, the defeated General, have arrayed themselves against each other in bitter strife, and parties and factions begin to raise their heads, and to add to the wild confusion.

On the other side of the Atlantic our cause is gaining fresh strength and additional friends. We are spoken of by men, high in authority, as "a brave people fighting for their rights"—a "people of great power, courage and endurance;" and, by the British Premier himself, as "a great and determined *nation.*"

Indeed, wherever we turn, and in whatever aspect we look at the contest which engages our hearts and hands, we find multiplied reasons for hope and encouragement. Our cause is on the advance—our star in the ascendant. The tide is swelling in our favor: shall we take it at its flood?

Rich. Whig.

Sam Houston.—"Texas" writes to the Richmond Enquirer in reply to the story copied in that and this paper a few days ago:—

I beg your permission to contradict *in toto* the story which appears in one of the papers of the city this morning concerning Gen. Sam Houston, of Texas. There is not a word of truth in it. Gen. Houston is *not* dead, but at a very late date was in the enjoyment of good health. He has made no speeches to "*Union*" meetings in behalf of the Yankee cause, or any other, since the inauguration of the existing war. On the contrary, he has raised his voice in behalf of Southern concord and concert of action in defence of our invaded rights and liberties. His eldest son—of his own name—having received a good military education at one of the Texas military institutes, was one of the earliest volunteers for the war, was in the battle of Shiloh, acted very gallantly, and was severely wounded and taken prisoner. He has, however, recovered, escaped from a Northern prison, and rejoined his regiment in the field.

The story of the Rev. Mr. Clark on Boston Common, about the death and disloyalty of Gen. Houston, and of his own kinship, is all bosh.

Later from the North.—We have received Northern papers to the 4th inst. There is nothing of importance from McClellan's army. A regiment crossed the river and destroyed the houses and levelled the trees on the opposite side which had screened the Confederate artillery on the night of the last attack. The Confederate dashes are going on bravely. They have captured Canton, Mo., and a quantity of arms. They are also reported to have a Federal force surrounded at Bloomfield, Missouri. The Governor of New York is to issue his proclamation for drafting in a few days. The Northern account of the attack on the Arkansas acknowledges it to have been a dead failure. Lieut. Col. Ellett himself volunteered to run into her with the ram "Queen," with a picked crew. He kept his word, and got his ship torn all to pieces, not having even dented the iron plating of his antagonist. The failure has caused much bitter recrimination among the Commodores of the fleet.

Rich. Dispatch, 8th.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Post says the news from North Alabama "does not put the Department in good humor." He adds:

It is calculated that the enemy has destroyed fifteen millions dollars worth of property within the last thirty days, or half a million per day. These successful raids will compel Gen. Halleck to change his plans in the West. No Government can long endure such losses as have been entailed upon us by scattering our army over a line of a thousand miles. The system was adopted under the supposition that Beauregard's fine army was destroyed. It turns out that the bulk of that army is still in the Southwest, and the rest is at Charleston and Richmond. The national troops will be forced to concentrate upon two or three very important points, and give up the attempt to run long lines of railway.

Another Brutal Order.—The following is an order issued by the commandant of the post at Fort Delaware, issued with a view to arrest the attempts of our men to evade the vigilance of his sentinels. It was handed us by one of the released prisoners who arrived in this city on Wednesday. Comment upon such an atrocious order is unnecessary:

FORT DELAWARE, DEL., July 17, 1862.

A guard, patrol, or other party, capturing a prisoner of war in the act of escaping, will shoot him. No attempt must be made to capture him alive. He must be shot or bayonetted.

A. A. GIBSON, Capt. of 2d Art'y Comd'g.

Another Confederate Citizen Hung.—The "Tribune" publishes an account of the hanging of a wealthy citizen of Hamboldt, Tenn., named Beadle, whose only offence was that of defending his own fireside. The Yankees charged him with piloting Col. Jackson's forces to a bridge inside of their lines, which Col. Jackson desired to have burned. The following is a copy of the order announcing the fact:

"*To Gen. T. J. Quinby:*

"TRENTON, Tenn., July 29, 1862.

"The man who guided the rebels to the bridge that was burned was hung to-day. He had taken the oath. The houses of four others who aided have been burned to the ground.

G. M. DODGE, Brigadier General.

A Case for the Lex Talionis.—GRENADA, Aug. 4.—Col. Logan, a federal commander, hung Mr. Whipple, a wealthy and influential citizen of Jackson, Tenn., on the 28th of July, for having piloted a band of Confederate partizans, to a bridge which they burnt. Logan also burnt the houses of several sympathizers.

Atrocious Outrage.—We were informed last night that a highly respectable citizen of Culpeper county, named Green, had been seized by the Yankees and hung up until he was almost dead. How long shall these outrages go unpunished?

Richmond Whig.

Kentucky.—It is stated that Governor Magoffin has called a meeting of the Kentucky Legislature on the 14th of August, to provide for the peace of the commonwealth and *the safety of the State institutions against the action of the late Federal Congress.*

Run the Blockade.—MOBILE, Aug. 8.—A schooner from Havana run the Blockade yesterday morning. Her cargo is powder, lead, caps, salt, coffee, cavalry sabres and soap.

The Land Approach to Charleston.—The correspondent of the New York Express announces that, by the evacuation of James Island, all chance of approaching Charleston by any feasible land route has been abandoned. The Federal troops have also retired from Edisto Island, and now only hold Hilton Head, Beaufort, Pulaski, and their immediate dependencies.

A Serious Accident.—On Saturday last, a boy, belonging to Col. John Sloan, of this place, was on the cars when they started from the depot. He attempted to jump off and was thrown under the wheels, having both of his legs broken, and being otherwise mangled, which caused his death in a few hours.

The sons of many of our citizens frequently expose themselves to the same danger; this should be a warning to them.—*Greensboro' World.*

PARTISAN RANGERS.

HAVING been authorized by Maj. Gen. D. H. Hill, to accept and place in Camp, as many Companies as will join me; and desiring to enlarge my Battalion, I invite those Companies who have not joined other Battalions or Regiments, to join me. By virtue of the authority above referred to, I will accept (provided they have the number required by law) and place them in Camp at once.

Address me at Greensboro', N. C.

P. G. EVANS.

August 5. 49-4t

BLANTON DUNCAN,
COLUMBIA, S. C.,
(FOMERLY OF KENTUCKY.)
Is prepared to fill orders to any extent in
Engraving and Printing Bank Notes, Bills of Exchange, &c., Engraving upon Steel or Stone.
Large supplies of Bank Note and other paper will be kept.

Aug. 2, 1862. 49-16t

Wanted to Hire,

A SERVANT for an Officer in the Army—one accustomed to keeping a horse. Apply at this Office.

Aug. 6.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber would sell his house and lot in Wadesboro', together with about 600 acres of land reaching within three miles of the Village (if desirable.) The dwelling house is large, and the lot the most desirable in the up-country, containing near fifty acres of land. Should any one desire to move further up the country, he would sell them a finely improved house and lot in Spartanburg, S. C., together with a good tract of land near the place.

J. P. SMITH.

Aug. 7. 49-3mpd

Administration Notice.

THE subscriber having qualified as Administratrix on the Estate of Jas Sundy, dec'd, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against said Estate to present them to Wm. McL. McKay within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

CATHARINE SUNDY, Adm'x.

Aug. 6, 1862. 49-3t

WAR NEWS.

The Fight at Malvern Hill.—RICHMOND, Aug. 7.—Additional particulars have reached us from the scene of the spirited contest at Malvern Hill, on Monday evening, which inform us of the loss of that position, after a gallant resistance against a greatly superior force of the enemy. The Hill was defended by portions of several regiments infantry, cavalry and artillery, and was assaulted in the forenoon by a heavy force from the enemy, resulting in a disastrous repulse. In the afternoon three complete divisions of the enemy moved against the Hill; it was defended until many of the men had become exhausted and much of the ammunition expended, and then our gallant troops slowly retired to Savage's Station. The enemy captured a few of our men and one empty caisson. Of the Caskie Rangers, two were killed and thirteen missing. We have heard of no other casualties.—*Enquirer.*

Gen. Stuart "On the Wing Again"—Hundred and Ten Prisoners Captured.—RICHMOND, Aug. 8.—On Monday last, Gen. J. E. B. Stuart left Hanover Court House, with Lee's brigade of cavalry and "Stuart's Horse artillery," on a reconnoitering expedition. He stopped that night at Bowling Green, and proceeded next morning towards Fredericksburg. On arriving within eight miles of that town, he learned that two brigades of the enemy, with artillery and cavalry, had gone in the direction of Hanover Junction. On Wednesday morning he went in pursuit, and overtook the rear guard at a place called Massaponax. A sharp skirmish ensued, resulting in the capture of sixty Yankees. The enemy occupied rising ground, and being reinforced by the return of those who were in advance, our forces fell back.

Before arriving at Massaponax, Gen. Stuart learned that the Yankees had sent back a train of twelve wagons towards Fredericksburg, on the "telegraph road." He dispatched Col. Thornton with a detachment to capture this train, which was accomplished. A guard of fifty men accompanying the train was also captured. After being rejoined by Col. Thornton's cavalry, Gen. Stuart returned to Hanover Court House. The prisoners—one hundred and ten in number—arrived here last night. There were no officers among them—a fact to be regretted in view of Pope's outrages, and Gen. Cooper's recent orders.

Richmond Whig.

The Dispatch of the 8th gives an account of the same exploit, and adds,—

It was ascertained that two brigades (Hatche's and Gibbon's,) two batteries of artillery, and cavalry in proportion, had passed during the night towards the Hanover Junction, evidently for the purpose of cutting off communication with Jackson. The prisoners confirmed the accounts received, and placed the strength of the expedition at 6,000. They stated that Burnside arrived in Fredericksburg on Tuesday evening, his command having preceded him, and that there were 20,000 men in the place.

After remaining at the church for four hours Gen. Stuart proceeded down the road for some distance, but finding the enemy making a heavy demonstration towards him he turned towards Bowling Green, bringing off everything safely. These were 96 prisoners of war, 15 negroes, and 12 wagons, with superb teams, some with six horses. Our loss was one man mortally and two seriously wounded. The 1st Virginia cavalry were operating on the front while Stuart was in the rear, communication between the two commands being kept up by bold horsemen who knew the country thoroughly, and who passed around from one to the other repeatedly during the day.

From Baton Rouge.—MOBILE, August 6—The Advertiser has the following dispatch, dated Jackson, Aug. 6:

"I am permitted by Gen. Van Dorn to send you the following.

"1½ miles from BATON ROUGE, Aug 5.

"To Gen. Van Dorn:

"Receiving a dispatch that the Arkansas would co-operate, I attacked Baton Rouge this morning at daylight, with less than 3000 men, and after a struggle of five hours we drove the enemy from all points to the arsenal tower and to the cover of their gunboats, taking a number of prisoners, several flags and a considerable quantity of property.

"Our diminished and exhausted force could not take the arsenal, and the troops almost perishing for water, we have withdrawn 1½ miles from the city, but hope to resume the attack in half an hour. I think our loss has been heavy as that of the enemy.

"Gen. Clark is mortally wounded. Col. Hunt, 3d Kentucky; Col. Allen, 4th Louisiana, and others, severely wounded.

"The effective force of the enemy, exclusive of his gun and mortar boats, is reported to us at five thousand strong.

JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE."

Highly important from East Tennessee.—MOBILE, Aug. 7.—A dispatch to the Advertiser dated Knoxville the 6th, states that heavy skirmishing commenced on Tuesday with a large portion of the enemy at Tazewell, seven miles from Cumberland Gap. One brigade of Gen. Stephenson's force was engaged on our side, the design being to gain the enemy's rear and cut them off from the Gap. The artillery firing was very heavy. Several prisoners have been brought in from Tazewell. No particulars of the fight.

Gen. Raines, at last accounts, was making a forced march to gain the enemy's rear. Brig-Gen. W. R. Caswell was this afternoon assassinated by an unknown person near his residence, six miles from Knoxville.

MOBILE, Aug. 7.—A dispatch to the Advertiser dated Knoxville, August 7th, says that dispatches this morning from Brig-Gen. Stephenson state that after a gallant action of four hours yesterday, near Tazewell, the enemy was repulsed with great slaughter and is in full retreat.

A courier reports that a battery of four guns was taken after being twice repulsed, with a loss of 109 men.

Gen. Burton has succeeded in gaining the enemy's rear.

Gen. Stephenson being reinforced, flanked Bowen's command, capturing the Federal army of East Tennessee.

The murderer of Gen. Caswell was arrested last night.

From Memphis.—MOBILE, Aug. 8.—A dispatch to the Tribune states that persons from Memphis say that twenty transports arrived there on Tuesday from below and forty from above. It is believed that the city is to be evacuated, and most of the troops there are to be sent to other points, leaving a mere garrison behind.

The Chicago Times says that not three hundred recruits have been raised in that city.

The Democratic Convention met at Indianapolis on July 30th. Fifty thousand persons were in attendance. It is the largest Convention ever held in the State. Gov. Hendricks presided.

Wickliffe, of Kentucky, Richardson, Voorhees, Carlisle, and others were present.

Resolutions were passed, advocating the prosecution of the war, but opposing subjugation or coercion; denouncing emancipation in every form, and calling for an entire change in the administration.

Wickliffe said that he was for Union if the South and slavery were not interfered with, but if the war was waged to free the slaves not another drop of blood should be shed.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING. AUGUST 11, 1862.

THE NEWS.—Our Naval operations are ill-fated—the ram Arkansas, which did such signal service at Vicksburg, has gone the way of the Merrimac.

The report of the capture of the Federal army in Tennessee is not confirmed, so far. That army is variously stated at from 5,000 to 8,000.

Gens. Stuart and Van Dorn have been giving the enemy a slight reminder of their existence.

THE ELECTION.—The returns come in slowly. We annex all that have been received. They make it very certain that Col. Vance has been elected Governor by a very large majority both in the army and of the people, and that the Legislature will be favorable to his Administration.

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR.

	Vance.	Johnston.
Alamance,	952	173
Anson (part)	425	58
Bladen	313	307
Brunswick	316	204
Burke	868	280
Caswell	532	269
Chatham (in part)	406	10
Cumberland	961	315
Davidson	1868	162
Davie	726	132
Duplin	100	951
Edgecombe	118	504
Forsyth	1859	238
Franklin	525	378
Granville	924	449
Greene	330	144
Guilford	1991	74
Harnett	377	193
Iredell	1518	161
Johnston	939	148
Mecklenburg	421	1241
Moore	1020	114
New Hanover	287	1237
Northampton	90 maj.	
Orange	1051	808
Randolph	1287	49
Robeson	949	299
Rowan	1324	405
Sampson	468	686
Wake	2186	435
Wayne	702	486
Wilkes	1476	66
Yadkin	1168	58
	27,462	10,479

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR IN THE ARMY.

	Vance.	Johnston.
Ransom's Brigade (5 Reg'ts)	1,582	210
1st Regiment	84	147
2d	47	175
3d	68	327
4th	178	67
5th	8	115
6th Reg't	65 maj.	
7th	66	126
11th	329	189
12th	23	149
18th	84	114
14th	200	42
16th	222	31
17th	131	111
18th		maj. 77
20th	19	198
23d	103	145
24th	(See Ransom's Brigade above.)	
25th	" "	" "
26th	" "	" "
27th	244	65
28th	181	89
29th	334	108
30th	54	211
32d	32	119
33d	67	91
35th	(See Ransom's Brigade above.)	
37th	44 maj.	
42d	413	93
44th	300	88
46th	219	81
47th	220	61
48th	190	85
49th	(See Ransom's Brigade above.)	
50th	168	84
51st	maj. 181	
52d	347	41
53d	260	68
54th	292	59
55th	53 maj.	
56th	211 "	
McDowell's Battalion	220 maj.	
Manly's Artillery,	19	12
Kennedy "	23	8
Blocker's "	22	2
C Fear Lt. "	2	34
Rankin's "	40	20
Rowan "	74	15
Wil. Horse "	24	15
Murchison's Cavalry	34	4
Capt. Bradbury's "	40	
Capt. Cowles's "	90	
Newkirk's "		59
Wake Conscripts	54	
Davidson "	165	7
Johnston "	54	2
Fort Caswell Co's	97	189
Capt. Barnes's Co	28	21
McIntyre's Rangers	1	22
Latta's detached Co.	60	1
Capt. W. D. Jones' Co.	13	12
Light House Battery	1	60
Wil. Lt. Artillery		42
Fort Sf. Philip	10	20
Zeke's Island	1	25
Capt. Shaw's Co	4	44
" Turner's Cavalry	36	
Kittrell's	61	4
Camp Campbell	28	25
	7,982	4,370

The 34th regiment, that at Salisbury, and the 24 Cavalry have given Vance large majorities, but as yet we have not the figures.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

Cumberland and Harnett.—Senate, W. B. Wright. Commons, Hon. J. G. Shepherd and Dr. John McCormick. The third Commoner in doubt. Whether Alfred Jackson, M. J. McDuffie, or Neill McKay, will only be decided when the votes of several companies yet unreported are received. Mr. McKay is a few votes ahead of his competitors. See table for vote.

Brunswick—Commons, Daniel L Russell. Poll: Russell 378, Meares 117. Neither gentleman was a candidate.

Bladen—Commons, J W Russ. Poll: Russ 306, Kelly 296, Cain 109, McDugald 7.

Columbus—N L Williamson.

Bladen, Brunswick and Columbus—For Senator, Brunswick gives D B Baker 345, J W Ellis 147. Bladen gives T J Jones 206, Ellis 189, Kemp 119, Baker 68. Columbus to hear from.

Burke—Commons, Mr Parks. Poll: Parks 586, Tate 415. *Burke Senatorial District*—Mr Neal, without opposition.

Duplin—Senate, Dr. Jas. Dickson. Poll: Dickson 445, Ward 139, Johnson 72, Faison 45.. Commons, J D Stanford, L. W. Hodges. Poll: Stanford 493, Hodges 584, Branch 437.

Davie—Commons, Mr Howard. Poll: Howard 644, Ijames 251.

Rowan—Commons, F E Shober and N N Fleming. Poll: Shober 1008, Fleming 704, D A Davis 500.

Rowan and Davie—Senate, Dr J G Ramsay. Poll: Ramsay 1564, Wiseman 788.

Edgecombe—Senate, Jesse H Powell. Commons, David Cobb and Robert Bynum.

Forsyth.—Commons, Messrs. Nissen and Kerner. Poll: Nissen 1021, Kerner 1020, Goslin 496, Cole 518.

Stokes and Forsyth.—Senate, Col. J. E. Matthews, without opposition.

Granville—Senate, R W Lassiter. Poll: Lassiter 750, C H K Taylor 491. . Commons, Hon R B Gilliam, Capt Eugene Grissom, Jas S Amis. Poll: Grissom 959, Amis 926, Gilliam 773, Blacknall 650. Messrs Gilliam and Amis not regular candidates.

Guilford—Senate, Peter Adams. Commons, M S Sherwood, R W Glenn and C A Davis, by large majorities.

Johnston—Senate, C. B. Sanders; Commons, Seth Woodall, W. H. Avers. All by a very large majority. We don't know the names of their opponents.

Mecklenburg—Senate, Col John A Young. Commons, John L Brown and E C Grier.

Moore—Commons, Alex Kelly. Poll: Kelly 607, Barrett 224, Arnold 119.

Moore and Montgomery—Senate, C W Wooley, without opposition.

New Hanover.—Senate, Eli W. Hall. Commons, S. J. Person and J. R. Hawes.

Orange—Senate, Hon W A Graham, receiving 1051 votes. Commons, Jno Berry and W N Patterson. Poll: Berry 895, Patterson 885, Stewart 402, Strayhorn 393.

Robeson.—Commons, Murdoch McRae, D. McNeill. Poll: McRae 801, McNeill 4?0, McEachern 284, Wishart 89, McCallum 266, Fuller 236.

Giles Leitch for Senator from Richmond and Robeson has 270 majority in Robeson.

Randolph—Commons, Jona Worth and Mr Robbins. Poll: Worth 852, Robbins 626, Winslowe 308, Bulla 166, McMasters 76.

Alamance—Commons, R Y McAden and Dr E F Watson. Poll: McAden 642, Watson 618, Roney 318, Lea 281.

Alamance and Randolph—Senate, Giles Mebane, without opposition.

Sampson—Senate, Thos I Faison. Poll: Faison 567, Murphy 518. Commons, Wm Kirby and T H Holmes. Poll: Kirby 780, Holmes 663, D A Bizzell 628.

Wake.—Senate, Col. J. P. H. Russ. Poll: Russ 1813, Bledsoe 348. Commons. H W. Miller, G H. Alford. Wm. Laws, by 1300 to 1400 maj. over Messrs. Busbee, Marriott and Jones.

Caswell.—Senate, Hon. Bedford Brown. Poll: Brown 517, Smith 237. Col. B was not a candidate. Commons, Messrs. Harrison and Long.

Davidson—Senate, H Adams Poll: Adams 809, Roberts 166. Commons. Dr R L Beall and H Walser. Poll: Beall 718, Walser 701, Henderson 222, Grantham 78.

Wayne—Senate, W K Lane. Poll: Lane 493, Hallowell 362. Commons, B B Reeves and M K Crawford. Poll: Reeves 589, Crawford 395, Thomson 376, Gardner 288, Dyer 92.

Franklin—Senate, W Harris. Commons, A W Pearce, Jr. Poll: Pearce 436, Beves 420.

Lenoir—Commons, W W Dunn, by 2 votes over J C Wooten.

Greene—Commons, Capt H R Best. Poll: Best 262, Sugg 165.

Lenoir and Greene.—Senate, Edward Patrick, by 118 majority over Council Wooten.

Yadkin.—Commons, A. C. Cowles. Poll: Cowles 670, Thomasson 186. For Senate, Yadkin gives Isaac Jarrett 751, Neal 123. Jarrett probably elected in District.

Sheriffs Elected.—Cumberland, Hector McNeill. Harnett, James R Grady. Wake, W. H. High. Moore, K. H. Worthy. New Hanover, W. T. J. Vann. Duplin, Mr. Hinson Robeson, Reuben King. Mecklenburg, R. M. White. Bladen, Mr. Melvin. Columbus, Lewis Williamson. Brunswick, Rufus Galloway. Granville, W. A. Philpot. Sampson, J. A. Oates. Guilford, Mr. Boon. Rowan, W. A. Walton. Randolph, J. W. Steed. Forsyth, Mr. Masten. Orange, H B Guthrie Alamance, Wm Murray. Wayne, O. Coor. Franklin, E. A. Gupton.

CONTRADICTORY.—The people of Forsyth county have elected two Commoners by votes of 1020 and 1021, over two candidates who received 518 and 496 votes. The Winston Sentinel, published in that county, has, during the canvass and since, charged the members elect with uttering sentiments which, if truly stated, we do not hesitate to say should disqualify them from holding seats in a North Carolina Legislature. Yet the people of Forsyth, including such of the citizens as are in the army, have elected them to the Legislature by a majority of two to one! As to the kind of people that inhabit Forsyth, the same Sentinel tells us, that—

"Ont of a voting population of only about twenty one or two hundred, she has contributed directly or indirectly to the cause of the war, a sum not less than twenty thousand dollars, while her citizens in a private way have contributed perhaps as much more. In addition to this she has sent to the field of willing volunteers something near a thousand men. This fact, we think, should always be taken into consideration with the other facts to which we have alluded."

Can such a patriotic people have stultified themselves by electing a couple of traitors to the Legislature? Surely not. We are obliged to conclude that Messrs. Nissen and Kerner have been misrepresented.

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL ON "MEAN" "LIEING."—The Journal of Tuesday says:—

"Col. Vance *may* have a majority in the camps, but it will be a very small one, and to make it out as unscrupulous organs wish to have it go before the people, a recourse is had to false or garbled returns; in plain fact, to what in old times people used to call lieing, and evidently these organs, being adepts in it, are doing it up to the handle. The Standard and Observer go hand in hand. One lies right boldly—the other simply suppresses the truth. Both mean the same thing, and are equally *mean* themselves."

The most venomous reptiles sometimes destroy themselves by their own bite. The Journal was so filled with venom on election day, that it struck at us, as above, unconscious that we would turn its own fangs into itself, which we proceed to do, by citing one out of many of its acts, as follows:—

In March 1863 the Journal, then as now edited by Jas. Fulton, gave an account—a truthful one—of the visit to Fayetteville of a committee of Wilmington gentlemen—of course the Editor of the Journal was not with them, but got his truthful information from the gentlemen—in which he announced their return from Fayetteville and added,—

"From mixing with the people of Fayetteville, our friends feel convinced that a sentiment of kindness and cordiality exists towards this place, [Wilmington,] proved as much by the tone of private conversation, as by the expression of public opinion, at a town meeting." * * * "Our friends are also much gratified by the result of their visit, personally. They received pleasure from noticing the signs of marked improvement and growth which Fayetteville exhibits, and also from the kind and courteous attentions rendered to them by its worthy citizens."

This we say, was all true; but in August 1858, the same Journal, edited by the same James Fulton, said of the same visit of the same Committee, that "The Committee could hardly get a civil, much less a respectful hearing."!!

We have repeatedly called the Journal's attention to the *slight* discrepancy in the above statements, and to the gross slander of Fayetteville contained in the later article. But the Editor remains *mum* about it. The thing is too palpable to be denied, and the Journal lacks common honesty to retract.

Now that the Observer should be charged with meanness by a paper that does such things, is neither surprising nor mortifying. If the Journal should *praise* the Observer we would fear that somebody had been telling it that we had been guilty of some act of rascality.

As to "false or garbled returns," the Observer has published *all* it could find, good, bad and indifferent, and as some of them were copied from the two Journals, (of Wilmington and Raleigh,) some of them *may* have been false or garbled, but we are not as yet aware of any such. If there were any, how easy for the Journal to specify them. Its assertion as to the Observer is a foul falsehood. Adepts in lying as the Yankees are, none of them has uttered since the beginning of this war a more impudent or meaner falsehood. Why, in the Observer of the 4th inst., upon which the Journal founds this charge of "suppressing," were published more returns than that paper has had in its eight issues since the election in the camps. We published, giving in each case our authority, *all* the returns which the Journal itself had, and *all* the returns from every regiment, company, *squad* even, that had been received in newspapers, extras, by letters, or verbally.

EXCHANGED OFFICERS.—Thirty-eight exchanged Confederate officers arrived in Richmond on Thursday last. Among them we note as from North Carolina, Lieut. W. T. Anderson of Fayetteville, 5th N. C.; Lieut. Col. J. O. Long, 22d; Lieuts. J. P. Young, 7th; L. A. Finley, 22d; D. F. McMasters, 22d.

MOORE COUNTY CROPS.—A subscriber writes from Reedy Branch: "We have the best corn crops here this year we have had in many years. Owing to so much rain, low grounds are late and foul, and will not make much corn."

FUTURE CHARACTER OF THE WAR.—Under this head the Richmond Enquirer comments upon the interest with which the decision of the Lincoln government is looked for in relation to the late retaliatory order of President Davis. Upon that decision will depend the future character of the war. It will be either vastly better or vastly worse, as he may decide.

"The spirit of the North, both Government and people, is that of the most extreme malignity towards us. They have been greatly disappointed and chagrined by the result of their operations against us, and have now surrendered themselves to the counsels of a raging despair. Hence the people have called for, and their Government has accorded, a plan of hostilities marked by a diabolical ferocity. The pictures of burning dwellings, of plundered homesteads, of desolated farms, and an imprisoned or exiled people, of war to the knife and to the hilt, are gloated over with demoniac joy alike by the ruffian in his shirt sleeves, and by the minister in his robes. Arrests, banishment, robbery, oaths of allegiance, imprisonment in distant dungeons coupled with demi-starvation, are to be employed against *non-combatants and females*—while a servile insurrection and a general devastation of the country, are appealed to as a part of the means of subjugation.

President Davis, in the name of the Confederacy, declares that the officers who serve while such orders exist, are not soldiers, but robbers and murderers, and shall be so treated. He declares further that such orders must be revoked, and promptly, or the ban of outlawry shall be suitably enlarged. Our citizens shall be treated according to the rules of war, or there shall be *no* rules of war. The enemy shall observe the dictates of humanity, or they shall not have their protection. The bounds which have been established to moderate the rigors of war exist for both belligerents or they exist for neither.

It now remains to see what Lincoln will do. If he is not willing to assume the responsibility of originating a war of extermination, he will call off his dogs! Not that he cares for us! We doubt not that the wish of Nero has often been his "Oh! that the people of the Confederate States had but one neck, and I a rope around that!" But while he desires nothing so much as to compass our ruin and destruction, he is obliged to pay some regard to his own people.

If it shall prove that there are to be no prisoners for exchange in the future, it will be wholly Lincoln's fault. The men whom he sends into our midst under existing orders, come as wild beasts; and it is as sacred a duty to slay them in their tracks, as it is to shoot down a tiger or a panther that invades the homestead. We shall soon know, however, what to expect and what to do."

The Battles Before Richmond.—We are indebted to the Montgomery Advertiser for the following statement of the killed, wounded and missing of our army in the late battles before Richmond. The Advertiser, of Wednesday, gives the name of each regiment, with its number and losses, and says that its table "has been carefully compiled from various sources, and is, probably, as correct as any statement can be which is not based on the official figures in the War Department."

The following is the recapitulation of the Advertiser's tables:

States.	Regts.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Total.
Alabama	8½	269	1048	80	1397
Georgia	18	302	1610	190	2107
Mississippi	9½	217	1004	12	1263
Louisiana	8&7cs	182	794	87	1884
Florida	1	23	114	—	137
Texas	1	45	200	5	250
Tennessee	2	14	152	—	166
N Carolina	21	415	2079	182	2676
S Carolina	13½	253	1373	64	1690
Virginia	22&8cs	261	1391	267	1919
	106	1981	9765	842	12,989

We give this statement of the Advertiser as an approximation to accuracy. From *data* in our possession, we estimate that it falls from twenty to twenty-five per cent. below the true figures. Our total casualties cannot have been less than 15,000. We are confident they did not materially exceed that number.—*Rich. Whig.*

We copy the above, though we do not suppose it at all accurate. The North Carolina wounded received in the Richmond Hospitals alone numbered 3,468 instead of 2,079 as stated above. But even as the Advertiser makes it out, North Carolina's loss is more than 1-5 of the whole. Georgia is next, being nearly ⅕.

THE "RELIABLE GENTLEMAN" MAKING DISCOVERIES IN A NEW QUARTER.—This ubiquitous individual has heretofore confined himself to this mundane sphere; and it was naturally supposed that he had no aspirations heaven-ward. But from the following it will be seen that he makes researches there also. He ought certainly to have gone a little further and told us all that the phenomenon signifies:—

Phenomêna—Sword in the Heavens!—We are informed by a gentleman whose veracity cannot be questioned, that on the 23d inst., near Grooversville, Geo., a phenomena, of remarkable significance, was witnessed in the Heavens, at about 4 o'clock in the evening. It was a perfect representation of a *sword*—handle, blade and point all visible. The blade was red and the handle silver-color. The blade pointed to the north-east and the handle to the south west. It was high up in the heavens, about twenty feet long and two feet broad. Soon after it was witnessed, a wind springing up heavy clouds appeared and screened it from view.

We are not one of those who entertain a peculiar significance for remarkable dreams, believe in witch-craft, or view every etherial phenomena as an omen of good or evil. But no similiar phenomena to the one in question, has been witnessed for many generations, and we are therefore, owing to the peculiar circumstances surrounding us, inclined to view it with significance.

Monticello (Flo.) Family Friend.

Dr. Warren Stone, of New Orleans, has been unconditionally released from Fort Jackson by Butler. It is said that when he was before Butler, he asked the tyrant why he was arrested? Butler replied: "Because you are a Rebel." Dr. Stone rejoined: "Oh, is that all? I was fearful some low fellow had been slandering me. It is quite true, I am a Rebel!"

While a prisoner at the Fort it was suggested to Mrs. Stone that if the Doctor would make some apology or concession, he would be released. The patriotic lady replied that she was certain her husband would never concede an inch, and that it was no use to ask him.

Mississippian.

This reminds us of a story told of the distinguished Lawyer of Charleston, Jas. L. Petigru. He had been very severe upon a party to a suit in Court, and on leaving the Court Room the man assailed him as a d—d scoundrel, coward, &c., &c., to all of which Petigru replied, with the most perfect coolness and good nature, that everybody knew that these charges were not true. Finally the man told him that he was a d—d old Federalist; whereupon Petigru knocked him down, remarking that *that* was too near the truth.

MANUFACTURE OF SOAP.—One of the greatest wants of the Confederacy, and especially of the Army, has lately been Soap. We are glad to see that in Richmond the article is now produced to such an extent as to cause a fall of price from a dollar or more to fifty cents a pound.

A few days ago we were presented with a very creditable specimen of Turpentine Bar Soap made by a lady of this town under the direction of A. J. O'Hanlon, Esq. She can turn out 100 lbs per week.

More recently we see that the Rev. C. P. Jones is going into the business, and we presume on a much more extensive scale. We wish success to all such enterprises, which contribute to our present needs and future independence.

STOCKS.—Confederate bonds sell daily at Richmond at par to 101 and interest. Virginia 6s par; North Carolina 6s 112½ to 114, 8s 107½.

YANKEE GRATITUDE.—A letter from a yankee officer is published in a Northern paper, in which the following passage occurs:—

"Another evil exists to a great extent in the army of Virginia. I allude to the practice of procuring (through itinerant traders and city hucksters) every denomination of spurious paper and broken bank notes, as well as *fac simile* notes of the "Confederacy," and passing them indiscriminately among the unsuspecting inhabitants—poor as well as rich, old and young, male and female. Your correspondent is cognizant of several instances where this has been perpetrated in return for kind nursing by poor, aged women."

General Jackson.—The Augusta Chronicle says that some one asked Stonewall's old negro body servant how he came to be so much in the confidence of his master. "Lord Sir," said he, "massa never tells me nuffin, but the way I knows is this—Massa says his prayers twice a day, morning and night—but if he gets out of bed two or three times in the night to pray, you see I just commences packing my haversack, for I knows there will be the devil to pay next day."

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

	Vance.	Johnston.	Wright.	McNeill.	Shepherd.	McCormick.	Jackson.	McDuffie.	McKay.	Spears.
Fayetteville,	314	118	301	266	262	118	247	141	8	11
Pleu. Hill,	42	3	42	26	33	26	4	4	3	3
Seven'y Saw,	56	23	56	47	34	34	16	1	60	60
Long's Creek,	31	5	22	19	20	14	1	3	7	7
Carver's Creek,	22	2	25	20	26	22	3	1	60	60
Beckfab,	39	12	25	29	20	11	11	11	13	13
Gray's Creek,	76	27	88	53	68	61	3	3	8	8
Black River,	11	11	29	35	32	35	35	35	00	00
Quewhiffe,	48	8	26	43	30	29	10	3	7	7
John Monroe's,	31	13	35	20	26	20	23	6	5	5
Cedar Creek,	32	6	28	41	36	34	1	1	23	23
In the Camps,	269	110	143	169	267	127	46	2	2	2
	1858	668	1015	891	1170	969	599	567	672	384
HARNETT COUNTY.										
	951	315	740	402	922	732	431	503	308	142
Averasborough,	40	8	33	20	31	4	4	4	29	11
Barbecue,	80	14	68	106	14	14	13	6	28	7
Little River,	36	36	40	45	21	6	6	6	54	44
Stewart's Creek,	24	14	28	22	16	4	4	4	54	44
Grove,	17	0	23	15	14	0	0	0	26	18
Neill's Creek,	36	44	38	30	24	8	8	8	26	18
Buchorn,	33	33	24	19	30	24	8	8	57	67
	1358	668	1015	891	1170	969	599	567	672	384

"In the camps" under head of Cumberland includes the troops from Cumberland and Harnett. Two companies in each yet to be heard from.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

AUGUST 7, 1862.

Messrs. E. J. Hale & Sons;—The following is the vote in Capts Gaines' and Townsend's companies from Montgomery county, 44th Reg't:

Vance 103, Johnston 8. Senate: Woolley 84. Commons: Jordon 103, Barringer 6, Bright 1. Sheriff: Sanders 59, Heathcock 4, Byrd 8.

The health of our Reg't is very good. We have orders to cook rations, and the rumor is that we are going to Stonewall Jackson. H.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Messrs. Editors: I trust the following incident may not be deemed unworthy a place on the patriotic page so often adorned by the record of the good and noble deeds of our countrymen: A young gentleman, himself enduring the hardships of a soldier's life at Camp Hale, recently remitted to his home in this place the sum of $80 for the purchase of salt for distribution among the poor. Although such deeds, not done to "be seen of men," are doubtless chronicled with joy by the recording Angels, yet we would gladly let the light of such an example "so shine as to glorify our Father who is in Heaven." A FRIEND.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

The Cumberland Hospital Association acknowledges the receipt of the following contributions, transferred from the Gunboat Fund: Mrs James McAlister $10, Miss Charity McAlister $8, Miss Rachael Whitaker $5, Miss Annie McAlister $5, Mr Thos Waddill $5. Also, $14 from A Friend, $2 from Miss Mary McKenzie, and 1 bale cotton cord for packing from Mr Wm McIntyre.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

"*Dulce et decorum est pro patria mori.*"

At the residence of his father, Mr. John Shine, of Duplin, on the 21st of July last, in the 27th year of his age, Mr. JOHN D. SHINE, of Company E, 20th Reg't N. C. Vols. This brave, patriotic and worthy young man was the chosen Ensign of his Regiment, and fell mortally wounded, while courageously bearing the sacred flag of his country amidst the bloody melee on the hard-fought field of Cold Harbor, on the 27th of June last, below Richmond. For some time before the secession of his native State from the old Union, Mr. Shine had taken up his abode in our sister State of S. Carolina, but so soon as he saw the contest between the North and the South must be decided by the arbitrament of the sword, he hastened to his childhood's home and tendered his services to his country by volunteering in the second company formed in his native county of Duplin. During his connexion with this company for more than a year at the Forts below Wilmington, in that city, and at the Camps below Richmond, his uniform soldierly conduct and manly bearing, his cheerful obedience to his superior officers—both in tent and field, and his unaffected kindness to his fellow-soldiers on all occasions, won the hearts of all his associates. The coolness, courage, and intrepidity displayed by him on his first, and unfortunately for his friends and his country, his last battle-field, not only secured the lasting admiration of his gallant regiment, but gave an earnest, as attested by every member of that regiment, of the high position he was destined to achieve in his new vocation of arms, had his life been prolonged to a later period in his country's history. But an All-Wise Providence decreed otherwise, and left his immediate friends and relatives to mourn the premature loss of one of the best of men, and his county, his State, and his country, to lament the too early death of one of the purest of patriots. Our young friend survived the reception of his wounds three weeks and three days, dying the same hour of the day, 6 P. M., on which he fell.

Could the anxious solicitude of his aged parents, of his loving sisters, of affectionate brothers, could the delicate attentions of his neighbors and the friends of his family, could the more than fraternal care of the playmates of his innocent, happy childhood, of his schoolfellows—some of whom, his companions in arms, were at home on furlough from Richmond—could the assiduous, the gentle, the tender watch of all these around his bedside both night and day have arrested the inexorable shaft of the fell destroyer, this noble sacrifice at the shrine of a high sense of duty, had not been so soon offered up, John D. Shine would now stand where all true patriots delight to stand, where

Oppression, tyranny and power usurped
Draw all the vengeance of his arm upon them.

We submit with all humility to the gracious fiat of God; and each of us while we gaze sadly, mournfully, tearfully, on the grave of the chivalric young soldier will muse the not less sweet than just and happy strains of the poet:

Give me the death of those
Who for their country die;
And oh! be mine like their repose,
When cold and low they lie.

Their loveliest mother earth
Enshrines the fallen brave;
In her sweet lap who gave them birth,
They find their tranquil grave.

Aug. 8, 1862.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

At the College Hospital in Goldsboro', of typhoid fever, July 8th, A. H. Richardson, private in Co. E, 52d Reg't N. C. T., and son of Mr. Peter Richardson, a well known and most worthy gentleman of Montgomery county. The son was like the father. I had the privilege of seeing him but once after he was sent to the hospital. He bore his illness with firmness; I noticed his pocket Bible was his companion. Our heartfelt sympathies are extended to the family.

Also, at the Fairgrounds Hospital in Goldsboro', July 18th, of fever, private Daniel McLane of Co. E, 52d Reg't N. C. T. He was one of two sons of Mrs (widow) McLane, both in the army. The dec'd was a good soldier and always ready to go where duty assigned him. B. F. L.

The Stockholders of the Fayetteville & Albemarle Plank Road Co., will take notice that the Annual Meeting will be held in the Town of Fayetteville, in the Town Hall, on the last Thursday of August, at 12 o'clock. O. HADLEY, Pres't.

July 31, 1862. 50tm

Presbyterian copy.

TAKEN UP,

ONE Roan HORSE, about 14 years old, branded C. S. Also, one Bay Horse MULE, supposed to be about 15 years old. The owners will please come forward, prove property and take them away.

A. J. SLOAN.

Martin's Vineyard, N. C., Aug. 4, 1862. 50*2pd

LATEST WAR NEWS.

Recapture of Malvern Hill.—RICHMOND, Aug. 9.—We have at length received reliable and definite information concerning the recent Malvern Hill affair. [on Tuesday last.] An interview with a non commissioned officer, a gentleman of high standing and integrity, Corporal J. G. Johnson, Co. F, 1st N. C. Cavalry, who was present and arrived in the city on yesterday, having in charge 16 of the prisoners, who fell into our hands on the field, places us in possession of the following facts:

After the resistance already reported in the imperfect details of the affair, our forces *purposely* fell back from Malvern Hill, with a view of drawing the enemy further on into the interior. The presumption was that, having possession of the hill, and consequently command of the position, they would project strong forces immediately beyond, whose reception our men were admirably prepared for. This, however, did not prove a safe conclusion, and although the enemy occupied the position in force, they either suspected a ruse or deemed it untenable on account of their distance from support, and speedily abandoned it, leaving a small force in possession.

On Thursday morning, a squadron of the 1st N. C. cavalry advanced upon the hill, having in reserve the rest of their command and the 10th Virginia infantry. They expected a brisk fight, but saw, at first, only one man—a Yankee sidette, who was standing on the top of a house, belonging to Mr. Crew, whose estate lay upon the hill. He was ordered to come down, which he did with considerable speed, but with hopes of escape, running, as he gained the ground, into one of the negro quarters, where he was taken. His companions, it seems, were also on the premises, and made an effort to escape, but a negro woman belonging to the estate, fooled them with the idea that they were going the wrong way, and pointed them to the direction of our men, amongst whom they very soon found themselves mixed up, and consequently were captured.

Not a gun was fired in the capture of Malvern Hill. The enemy, stationed in force, in the vicinity, fled precipitately. 36 prisoners in all were taken. All was quiet along the lines when Corporal Johnson left.

Among the several casualties which occurred during the several days pending the "Malvern Hill difficulty," we learn the following, from the above named cavalry regiment: In Captain Cheek's company, four missing; in Capt. Houston's company, one man, (Sergeant Mersitt) leg broken. No other casualties occurred to the regiment. The rest of the command suffered but slightly.

Our men did excellent service during the whole affair, acting with great gallantry and spirit. In an ambush by Capt. Siler's company, which had dismounted, the men were so eager to fire and charge that they did so without command, and the enemy fled before the chance of a second shot could be obtained.—*Enquirer.*

On Wednesday morning at daylight the corps of Gen. Longstreet was moved forward, and encamped that night within half a mile of the hill, the day having been spent in reconnoitering. On Thursday, the corps advanced and took possession of the hill without firing a gun, the enemy having evacuated the night before. The number of the enemy was estimated at from 15,000 to 80,000. Several prisoners were taken, among them two sentinels, who were on the top of the house on the summit of the hill. Considerable supplies of coffee, meat, crackers, &c., were left by the enemy, indicating that they had evacuated under evident alarm.—*Dispatch.*

The Ram Arkansas Blown up!—RICHMOND, Aug 9.—Official dispatches have been received at the Navy Department of this disaster. The Arkansas left Vicksburg last Monday, to co-operate in the attack upon Baton Rouge. After passing Bayou Sara her machinery became deranged or disabled. While engaged in repairing a fleet of gunboats from below attacked her. Gallant resistance was made, but the vessel had to be abandoned and blown up. The officers and crew reached shore in safety. Lieut. Stevens, of South Carolina, commanded the Arkansas, Com. Brown being detained at Vicksburg, not having recovered from his wounds. *Dispatch.*

MOBILE, Aug. 8.—A dispatch to the Advertiser dated Jackson to day, says:

Gen. Van Dorn permits me to copy the following dispatches:

COLLETS RIVER, 10 MILES FROM BATON ROUGE, Aug 6.—We occupied the whole of the town and the battle field till evening, but no decisive result was gained after my last despatch. There being no water between there and the Mississippi river, compelled me to come here. I moved at my own time and in order. The Arkansas laid with her machinery injured five miles above the town all day yesterday. Her commander sent me word last evening, that he would endeavor to get her up the river, and asked if it be possible to send him a boat to aid him. From the reports she is permanently unserviceable.

We burnt nearly all of their camps, and a large amount of stores, and cut them up badly.

Gen. Williams and other prominent officers are killed.

JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE.

AMITE RIVER, Aug. 6.—About 1 o'clock this morning the Federal gunboats attacked the Confederate Ram Arkansas. Messages inform me that she fought them well for some time, inflicting great damage. She was then blown up by her crew. The messenger thinks they all escaped. JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE.

Rumor says Gen. Clarke is a prisoner. Parties from the field say that our victory was complete. The ground was strewed with the dead and wounded.

From East Tennessee.—CHATTANOOGA, Aug 8.—There are rumors of a battle between Stephenson's brigade and 4,000 Federals near Tazewell, 12 miles from Cumberland Gap.

On Tuesday, Vaughn's 3d Tennessee whipped Bird's renegade Tennessee, at Big Creek Gap. Confederate loss 12, Bird's 100.

Cavalry Skirmishes.—CHATTANOOGA, Aug 9.—Cavalry skirmishes are constantly reported. Last Monday Scott's cavalry made a dash on 400 Federals near Sparta, and pursued them until they came to a superior force, when our forces retreated, leaving the Yankees in possession of Sparta.

Federal deserters are constantly coming in. They report the Yankee army much demoralized and wont fight with negroes.

From Kinston.—All was quiet yesterday evening at Kinston.—*Ral. Telegraph. 9th inst.*

From the North.—From an intelligent gentleman, who has been on a trip to the Northern cities, and who left Washington last Monday, we have some interesting items of news from Yankeeland.

Our informant has no doubt that the 300,000 men called for by Lincoln's last proclamation will be obtained in the next sixty days by a draft, and that 250,000 of them will be substitutes. Brooklyn and New York city are filled with recruiting offices, but both cities together do not average a recruit a day. Those who would enlist for the bounty, were no draft spoken of, are now reserving themselves to serve as substitutes. The draft is considered certain, and the whole Northern community is making its arrangements accordingly. The price of a substitute has been fixed at $1000. On last Monday there was the most intense excitement in Baltimore, and consternation in Washington, on account of a rumoured plot for a rebellion among the secessionists of Maryland. The detective force in Baltimore alone has been increased 300. No particulars of the plot, if there was such a move in contemplation, had transpired.

Numerous elaborate and extensive earthworks have been constructed along the line of the railroad between Washington and Baltimore, designed to obstruct the progress of Gen. Jackson after he shall have taken the former city.

Our informant crossed the Potomac near Acquia creek. He saw great numbers of transports landing troops at the creek, which, it was said, were reinforcements sent to Pope by McClellan.—*Richmond Examiner, 9th.*

Outrageous Proceedings in Accomac—Brutal Murder of Citizens by Yankee Soldiers.—We learn by a gentleman who arrived yesterday from Accomac, that the citizens of that county are subjected to the most cruel and barbarous

IMPORTANT PAPERS.

The subjoined Letter from the President to General Lee, with the Order from the War Department in relation to general Pope's Army, to which it refers as enclosed, has been transmitted to General McClellan, to be forwarded to the Commanding General of the United States Army.

RICHMOND, VA., July 31, 1862.

Sir: On the 22d of this month a Cartel for a general exchange of prisoners of war was signed between Major General D. H. Hill, in behalf of the Confederate States, and Major-General John A. Dix, in behalf of the United States.

By the terms of that Cartel it is stipulated that all prisoners of war hereafter taken shall be discharged on parole till exchanged.

Scarcely had that Cartel been signed when the military authorities of the United States commenced a practice changing the character of the war from such as becomes civilized nations into a campaign of indiscriminate robbery and murder.

The General order issued by the Secretary of War of the United States, in the city of Washington, on the very day that the cartel was signed in Virginia, directs the Military Commanders of the United States to take the private property of our people for the convenience and use of their armies without compensation.

The general order issued by Major General Pope on the 23d of July, the day after the signing of the Cartel, directs the murder of our peaceful inhabitants as spies if found quietly tilling the farms in his rear, *even outside of his lines*, and one of his Brigadier Generals, Steinwehr, has seized upon innocent and peaceful inhabitants to be held as hostages to the end that they may be murdered in cold blood if any of his soldiers are killed by some unknown persons whom he designates as "bushwhackers."

Under this state of facts this Government has issued the enclosed general order recognizing General Pope and his commissioned officers to be in the position which they have chosen for themselves, that of robbers and of murderers, and not that of public enemies, entitled, if captured, to be considered as prisoners of war.

We find ourselves driven by our enemies by steady progress towards a practice which we abhor and which we are vainly struggling to avoid. Some of the military authorities of the United States seem to suppose that better success will attend a savage war, in which no quarter is to be given and no age or sex to be spared, than has hitherto been secured by such hostilities as are alone recognized to be lawful by civilized man in modern times.

For the present, we renounce our right of retaliation on the innocent, and shall continue to treat the private enlisted soldiers of General Pope's army as prisoners of war, but if, after notice to the Government at Washington of our confining repressive measures to the punishment only of commissioned officers who are willing participants in these crimes, these savage practices are continued, we shall reluctantly be forced to the last resort of accepting the war on the terms chosen by our foes, until the outraged voice of a common humanity forces a respect for the recognised rules of war.

While these facts would justify our refusal to execute the generous Cartel by which we have consented to liberate an excess of thousands of prisoners held by us beyond the number held by the enemy, a sacred regard to plighted faith shrinking from the mere semblance of breaking a promise, prevents our resort to this extremity. Nor do we desire to extend to any other forces of the enemy the punishment merited alone by Gen. Pope, and such commissioned officers as choose to participate in the execution of his infamous orders.

You are therefore instructed to communicate to the Commander-in-Chief of the armies of the United States the contents of this letter and a copy of the enclosed general order, to the end that he may be notified of our intention not to consider any officers hereafter captured from General Pope's army as prisoners of war.

Very respectfully yours, etc.,

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

Gen. R. E. Lee, Commanding, etc.

ADJUTANT AND INSP'R GEN'S OFFICE, }
RICHMOND, July 31st, 1862. }

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 54

I. The following Orders are published for the information and observance of all concerned.

II. Whereas, by a General Order dated the 22d July, 1862, issued by the Secretary of War of the United States under the order of the President of the United States, the Military Commanders of that Government within the States of Virginia, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas and Arkansas, are directed to seize and use any property, real or personal, belonging to the inhabitants of this Confederacy, which may be necessary or convenient for their several commands, and no provision is made for any compensation to the owners of private property thus seized and appropriated by the Military Commanders of the Enemy;

III. And whereas, by General Order No. 11, issued on the 23d July, 1862, by Major General Pope, commanding the forces of the enemy in Northern Virginia, it is ordered that all "commanders of any army corps, divisions, brigades, and detached commands, will proceed immediately to arrest all disloyal male citizens within their lines or within their reach in rear of their respective commands. Such as are willing to take the oath of allegiance to the U. S. and will furnish sufficient security for its observance, shall be permitted to remain at their homes and pursue in good faith their accustomed avocations. Those who refuse shall be conducted South beyond the extreme pickets of this army, and be notified that if found again anywhere within our lines or at any point in rear, they will be considered spies, and subjected to the extreme rigor of military law. If any person having taken the oath of allegiance as above specified be found to have violated it, he shall be shot and his property seized and applied to the public use;"

IV. And whereas, by an order issued on the 13th July 1862, by Brig. General A. Steinwehr, Major William Steadman, a cavalry officer of his Brigade, has been ordered to arrest five of the most prominent citizens of Page county, Virginia, to be held as hostages and to suffer death in the event of any of the soldiers of said Steinwehr being shot by "bush-whackers," by which term are meant the citizens of this Confederacy who have taken up arms to defend their homes and families;

V. And whereas, it results from the above orders that some of the military authorities of the United States, not content with the unjust and aggressive warfare hitherto waged with savage cruelty against an unoffending people, and exasperated by the failure of their effort to subjugate them, have now determined to violate all the rules and usages of war, and to convert the hostilities hitherto waged against armed forces into a campaign of robbery and murder against unarmed citizens and peaceful tillers of the soil;

VI. And whereas, this Government, bound by the highest obligations of duty to its citizens, is thus driven to the necessity of adopting such just measures of retribution and retaliation as shall seem adequate to repress and punish these barbarities; and whereas, the orders above recited have only been published and made known to this Government since the signature of a Cartel for exchange of prisoners of war, which Cartel, in so far as it provides for an exchange of prisoners hereafter captured, would never have been signed or agreed to by this Government, if the intention to change the war into a system of indiscriminate murder and robbery had been made known to it; and whereas, a just regard to humanity forbids that the repression of crime which this Government is thus compelled to enforce should be unnecessarily extended to retaliation on the enlisted men in the army of the United States, who may be unwilling instruments of the savage cruelty of their commanders, so long as there is hope that the excesses of the enemy may be checked or prevented by retribution on the commissioned officers who have the power to avoid guilty action by refusing service under a Government which seeks their aid in the perpetration of such infamous barbarities.

VII. Therefore it is ordered, that Major-Gen. Pope, Brigadier-General Steinwehr, and all commissioned officers serving under their respective commands, be, and they are hereby expressly and specially declared to be, not entitled to be considered as soldiers, and therefore not entitled to the benefit of the Cartel for the parole of future prisoners of war.

Ordered further, That in the event of the capture of Major-General Pope, or Brigadier-Gen. Steinwehr, or any commissioned officer serving under them, the captive so taken shall be held in close confinement, so long as the orders aforesaid shall continue in force and unrepealed by the competent military authorities of the United States; and that in the event of the murder of any unarmed citizen or inhabitant of this Confederacy, by virtue or under pretext of any of the orders hereinbefore recited, whether with or without trial—whether under pretence of such citizen being a spy or hostage, or any other pretence, it shall be the duty of the Commanding General of the forces of this Confederacy, to cause immediately to be hung, out of the commissioned officers prisoners as aforesaid, a number equal to the number of our own citizens thus murdered by the enemy.

By order, S. COOPER,
Adjt. and Insp. Gen'l.

Address of Gen. D. H. Hill.—Gen. D. H. Hill, of North Carolina, having been assigned to the command of the Confederate forces in the territory extending from Drewry's Bluff to Wilmington, N. C., issued the following address to his late division on taking his departure:

HEADQUARTERS OF DIVISION, }
July 21, 1862. }

GENERAL ORDERS, No. —

In pursuance of orders from the headquarters of the Army, the undersigned relinquishes the present command, to enter upon a new field of duty. It is with unfeigned pain and reluctance he leaves a division which, in the last two months, has poured out more blood in the sacred cause of the South than any division in the army—which alone, and unsupported, drove the enemy from his abatris, fortifications and rifle-pits at Seven Pines, capturing eight guns, the camp and the stores of the enemy; and which at Mechanicsville, Coal Harbor, White Oak River and Malvern Hill, exhibited all those high and heroic qualities for which the Southern soldier is so remarkable.

The division, too, has been endeared to its commander by its uniform good conduct in the camps as well as in the field. The troops have ever shown by their quiet and conservative character, their orderly behavior and their prompt obedience, that they did not believe whiskey, bluster, profanity and rowdyism to be necessary adjuncts to the soldier.

May you ever maintain your present proud position; may you ever rebuke with scorn the wretches who desert your colors in battle or straggle from your ranks on the march and in the camps; may your future deeds be such that when your name is mentioned it may send a thrill of joy through the heart of him who once had the honor of commanding you.

By order of D. H. HILL, Maj. Gen.
J. W. TAYLOR, A. A. A. G.

FOREIGN RECOGNITION.

In the British Parliament on the 18th July Mr. Lindsay's Mediation and Recognition motion came up, was debated at length, *pro* and *con*, and was finally withdrawn after the following speech by Lord Palmerston, the British Premier:

I should hope, after the length to which the debate has gone, that the House will be disposed to come to a division to night (cheers) on the motion of the honorable member for Sunderland. The subject which we have been debating is one of the highest importance, and one also of the most delicate character—(hear, hear)—and I cannot think that the postponement of the conclusion of this debate till next week can be attended with any beneficial result, either one way or other. (Cheers.) I confess I regret very much that my honorable friend has thought it his duty to bring this subject under discussion in this House in the present state of things. (Cheers.) There can be but one wish on the part of every man in the country with respect to this war in America, and that is that it should end. (Hear.) I might doubt whether any end which can be satisfactory, or which could lead to an amicable settlement between the two parties, is likely to be accelerated by angry debates in the House. (Cheers.) We have had to night the American war waged here, in words, by champions on both sides. It is quite true that many things have been said which must be gratifying to the feelings of both parties now fighting in America; but, on the other hand, things have been said in the warmth of debate which must tend to irritate and wound the feelings of both sides, and it is in human nature to think more of things that are offensive than of things which are gratifying and friendly. I confess, therefore, that I regret that the debate has been brought on, and I should earnestly hope that the House would not agree to the motion of my honorable friend, but would leave it in the hands of the government to deal with the future, content as I believe the country is with the manner in which the past has been conducted by them. (Cheers.) I don't ask this upon the ground of confidence in the government of the day, because I think that whatever party might have the rule in this country—whoever might sit on these benches, it would be wise and expedient in the House to leave a matter of such difficulty, of such delicacy, and of such immense importance in the hands of the responsible government of the day—(hear, hear)—to deal with it according to the varying circumstances of the moment, and not by a resolution to dictate and point out a specific course, and to tie up their hands, thus taking upon the House of Commons the responsibility which ought properly belong to the government.

The motion of my honorable friend points to two courses—mediation and acknowledgement. We have heard a very learned and well argued speech from the right honorable gentleman opposite on the question of acknowledgment. I am not going to dispute that if this country thought it right to take that course we should be perfectly justified in acknowledging the independence of the Southern States, provided only that that independence has been—in the words which he used—'firmly and permanently established.' (Hear, hear.) Moreover, I quite concur with him that our acknowledgment of that independence, if we thought right to make it, would be no just cause of war, no just cause of offence on the part of the United States as against this country. But the cases which the right honorable gentleman cited—more especially the case of the South American republics—were totally different from that which is now presented to our consideration. (Hear, hear.) The South American republics were not acknowledged till a great many years after they had practically achieved and obtained their independence. That was a war between them and Spain—separated by the wide Atlantic from her revolted subjects—and unable with any degree of power to re-establish her authority over them, and, I believe, it was nearly fifteen years—certainly a great many years—before their independence was acknowledged. But what was the state of affairs in this case until the uncertain rumors we have received this day? A fortnight ago it was doubtful whether the confederates or the federals would be in possession of Richmond. It was but a few days ago that we imagined that the whole course of the Mississippi was in the hands of the federals—we knew that New Orleans, and possibly Charleston were in their hands, and I contend that up to the present moment, whatever may be the opinion which anybody may entertain of the resolution of this great determined nation of the South to fight to the last for the maintenance of its independence, practically the contest has not yet assumed that character which would justify this country in assuming that that independence was permanently and fully established. (Cheers.)

But, then, many people who talk of acknowledgment seem to imply that that acknowledgment, if made, would establish some different relations between this country and the Southern States. But that is not the case. Acknowledgment would not establish a nation unless it were followed by some direct active interference.—(Hear.) Neutrality, as was well observed by the right honorable gentleman opposite, is perfectly compatible with acknowledgment. You may be neutral in a war between two countries whose independence you never called into question. Two long established countries go to war; you acknowledge the independence of both, but you are not on that account bound to take part in the contest. (Hear.) The right honorable gentleman argued that we had taken a step towards acknowledgment by admitting that the South had belligerent rights, but Vattel and all the best authorities on the law of nations hold that when a civil war breaks out in a country, and is firmly established there, other nations have a right to deal with those two parties as belligerents, without acknowledging the independence of the revolted portion of the country. (Hear, hear.) Admitting that the war has been established on such a footing that each party is entitled to be regarded by other countries as belligerents, the mere fact of our having acknowledged that those two parties are belligerents in the international sense of the word does not imply a step towards acknowledging one or the other of them as an independent nation.

Nobody can be insensible for a moment of the vast importance to this country of a speedy termination of that war. (Hear, hear.) We all know the privations and sufferings which a great portion of our population are enduring in consequence of that unfortunate war; but on the other hand it has been well put by an honorable gentleman, who spoke in this debate, that any attempt to put an end to it by active interference, would only produce greater evils, greater sufferings and greater privations to those who interfered. (Hear, hear.) There is no instance, I believe, in the history of the world of a contest such as that which is now going on in America—a contest of such magnitude between two different sections of the same people. The thirty years war in Germany was a joke to it in point of amount and magnitude. It was but the other day that I saw a map sent by the Quartermaster General of the federal forces on which were marked out the positions of 720,000 federal troops. We now hear that 300,000 more men are to be called into the field—making 1,000,000 on one side, and probably there is something not much less on the other. Irritation and exasperation on both sides are admitted by all who have taken part in the debate, and is that the moment when it can be thought that a successful offer of mediation could be made to the two parties? (Hear, hear.) My honorable friend said, "I don't care for that; we had better offer mediation and let it be refused, and, if that were followed by acknowledgment, that acknowledgment would ultimately lead to a satisfactory settlement between the two parties." I wish to guard myself against anything in regard to the future. The events of this war have been so contrary to all anticipation, from time to time, that he would be a bold man indeed who should attempt to prophesy from month to month what character the war would assume. (Hear.)

I believe the country and this House are of opinion that the government has up to the present time pursued a wise and prudent course. (Cheers.) We should be too happy if any opportunity should present itself which would afford us a fair and reasonable prospect that any effort on our part might be conducive to establish peace between those two parties, who are carrying on a desolating and afflicting contest, but I think that the House had better leave it to the discretion of the Government to judge of the occasions which may arise, and of the opportunities which may present themselves. (Hear, hear.) It is upon that ground that, without going into any investigation of the rights on either side as to which may be right and which wrong, without expressing any judgment—because I think it is the duty of the Government of this country to abstain from expressing any judgment upon the two parties—I ask the House not to sanction this resolution. If at any time we should be able by friendly offices to contribute to the establishment of peace, it can be only by presenting ourselves in the shape of impartial persons, not tied by opinions either one way or the other, anxious only to promote that settlement between the two which may be consistent with the feelings and interests of both. It is only in that way that we can render any service, and, in order to remain in that position, to enjoy that character, it is necessary that we should avoid pronouncing any judgment or opinion. I therefore do not follow the example of those who have expressed opinions upon the merits of the two parties. I only entreat the House not to adopt the resolution of my honorable friend—(hear, hear)—but to leave to the responsible Government the task of judging what can be done, when it can be done, and how it can be done. (Cheers.)

After other speeches—Mr. Lindsay then asked the permission of the House to withdraw his motion, observing that he would rest satisfied with the statement of the noble lord at the head of the government and the hope which it held out that he would take the earliest opportunity to bring about a termination of the war.

The motion was then withdrawn.

The Times of the next morning published the following news from America, as telegraphed to it from Cork:

"The Glasgow has arrived. Her departure was delayed for an hour to receive a telegraphic despatch from Baltimore:

"BALTIMORE, July 3, 1862.—A communication from Fortress Monroe, of the 2d inst., states that Generals Gordon and Meade had arrived there wounded.

"These officers report that the divisions of Generals McCall and Reynolds have surrendered to the Confederate forces.

"General McClellan was on board the gunboat Galena.

"General Jackson was in the rear of the federal army, and Price in front of it.

"General Lee refuses, on the part of the Confederates, to grant any terms of capitulation, and demands from the federal troops an unconditional surrender.

"These details are given from the statement of the wounded General Gorman.

"The federal flags have been taken down from the newspaper offices in Baltimore."

Upon this the Times comments at length most unfavorably for Yankeedom. It concludes its remarks thus:

"We wait with impatience for more extended accounts of these great events. But, though details may be wanting, we have sufficient knowledge of the main incidents of the campaign. The raising of the siege of Richmond, and the indefinite postponement of even the first success in a campaign for the conquest of Virginia, are advantages to the South which are not easily overrated. Every man can see that the time draws nigh when our Government will be bound to express its own opinions and the opinions of the public on this calamitous struggle. It is, indeed, a question to be approached with the utmost care; but, though the execution may require skill and firmness, the principle is simple enough. It has been our habit—a habit justified by reason and international law—to recognize Governments which show themselves able to take a place in the community of nations. The force and consistency which are demanded of a new Government have been fully shown by the energetic and gallant people who have just achieved so great a triumph. But still nothing will be gained by debates in Parliament on such a question. The best course is to leave the matter in the hands of the Government, which we cannot doubt, from the speech of Lord Palmerston last night, is fully aware of the importance of the crisis, is more able to judge the fitting time of action, than any private individual. Still the opinion of the country may well be elicited to sustain the Government, and we are but uttering the thoughts of nine Englishmen out of ten when we say that, should it appear that the army of McClellan has been so totally defeated as to be incapable of resuming offensive operations, then the propriety of treating the Confederates as an independent people may be justly discussed by the British Cabinet."

We find all this in the Richmond Whig of the 5th inst., which has later news than any other Richmond paper.

Where's the Blockade?—There can be no impropriety in our stating what we know to be a fact, that an arrival has recently taken place at a Southern port, which will add greatly to the supplies of the South, and enable the Confederate Government to place in the field a very large additional number of armed men. The vessel came in boldly, was not at all interfered with by the blockaders and enables one of Petersburg's citizens to reach home again after a long absence. We hear pleasant news from abroad, but for the best of reasons, withheld it at present. Let the South be of good cheer. The worst of our troubles are now numbered with the past.—*Pet. Ex., 5th.*

Orders to Report.—We understand that orders have been issued for all paroled prisoners taken at Roanoke Island and elsewhere to report their names, so that they may be included in the exchange lately agreed on between the Confederate and Lincoln Governments.—*Rich. Dispatch, 4th.*

Fayetteville Female High School.

THE exercises of this Institution will be resumed on the 29th of September.

The scholastic year will be divided into two terms; the 1st of 13 weeks, commencing 29th of Sept. and ending 24th Dec.; the second of 27 weeks, commencing 1st of Jan'y and ending July 1st.

Parents and Guardians intending to patronize this School are earnestly requested to apply for circulars containing full particulars in regard to terms, &c., *before* the opening of the School.

Rev. WM. HOOPER, } Principals.
T. C. HOOPER. }

July 17, 1862. 43 tf5Jpd

Hillsboro' Military Academy.

THE fourth Academic year of this Institution commenced on March 6th. The charges for a Cadet begin with the month of entrance. For circulars containing terms, &c., address

Maj WM. M. GORDON,
Supt. H. M. A., Hillsboro', N. C.

June 12, 1862. 88-3mpd

COTTON YARN.

No. 19 Hay Street.

C. P. MALLETT.

Jan'y 6, 1862. 88-

T. C. & B. G. WORTH,
Commission and Forwarding Merchants,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Jan'y 28, 1861 84tf

G. W. BULLARD,
Commission Merchant,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

PROMPT and PERSONAL attention will be given to the sale of Naval Stores, Cotton, Lumber, Timber, and all other country produce.

REFER TO
O. G. PARSLEY, Pres't Com. Bank at Wilmington.
JOHN DAWSON, " S. N. C., at do.
Messrs. H. & E. J. LILLY, } Fayetteville.
Messrs. PEMBERTON & SLOAN, }
A. PARKER, Esq., Harnett County, N. C.

May 7, 1860. 15tf

After this date I will pay Four Cents per pound for rags delivered in Fayetteville, or at my mills n Rockfish.

Dec. 21, 1861. D. MURPHY. 85-

$10 Reward.

I WILL pay the above reward for the apprehension and confinement of my man CALVIN, who ranaway from me about three weeks ago.

I will also pay a reward of Fifty Dollars for sufficient evidence to convict any person of harboring him. Calvin is about 42 years of age, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, black, and weighs about 150 pounds; he wears small gold rings in his ears. He is a boat or ship carpenter, and well known about Fayetteville and Wilmington. He sometimes calls himself Calvin Johnson.

THEO. EVANS.

June 30, 1862. 88tf

1,600 Acres of Land for Sale.

THE undersigned offers for sale his most valuable LANDS in Davie county, North Carolina. Said lands are situated on the Yadkin River, 16 miles Northwest of Lexington, and 14 miles South west of Salem, North Carolina; are of great fertility, and contain some 300 acres of low lands, and are well adapted to the culture of Tobacco, Wheat, Rye, Corn, Grass, &c.

For further particulars, address the undersigned, at Salem, North Carolina. N. S. A. CHAFFIN.

May 18, 1862. 25-3m

Lost or Mislaid.

TWO Blank Notes not filled up, signed by myself and endorsed by Patrick Murphy, made payable to any of the Banks at Fayetteville. All persons are forewarned not to use them, as they will not be paid

DAVID MURPHY.

April 2, 1862. 13tf

CARD!

A FEW LADIES can be accommodated with board at the Seminary.

T. C. HOOPER.

Sept. 12, 1861. 56-

ARMY HARNESS.

I AM prepared to manufacture all kinds of Wagon Harness for Army use. I can my leather and can give good bargains. Agents will do well to send their orders to me as they shall have prompt attention, and sent off in quick dispatch. JOHN CARTER.

Goldsboro P. O., Chatham Co., N. C., }
June 18, 1862. } 84tf

A CARD.

THE SECRETARY of WAR having decided to combine the numerous Companies of Partisan Rangers into Battalions and Regiments for more effective service, has authorised and empowered me to organize a Regiment of the same in North Carolina. Such Companies therefore, both of Cavalry and Infantry, as desire to join my Command, will please notify me at Raleigh, at as early a day as practicable.

True men to the South—men willing to peril life and fortune in defence of your country—you I invite.

D. D. FEREBEE.

July 26. 46 3w

NOTICE.

Negroes Wanted.

I WILL pay the highest cash prices. Call or address me at Clinton, N. C. A. S. C. POWELL.

July 28, 1862. 45-6mpd

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED, both having entered the military service of the Confederate States of America, hereby give notice to their old customers and friends, that they have appointed John D. Starr and John D. Williams, of this place, their attorneys to collect either separately or conjointly all moneys due them either by account or note, and otherwise to attend to their business generally during their absence. They respectfully ask all persons indebted to them to call as promptly as possible on their agents and make payment.

STARR & WILLIAMS

Sept. 19, 1861 58-tf

CONFEDERATE BONDS

OF the denominations of $1000, $500, $100. Apply at the Bank of North Carolina.

March 18 9tf

CONFEDERATE BONDS

OF the denominations of $1000, $500, $100. Apply at the Bank of Cape Fear.

March 18. 9tf

NOTICE.

AS I expect to be absent from home a few months in the West, Archibald McLean is my authorized Agent to transact my business until I return.

N. G. JONES.

Dec'r 28, 1860. 83tf

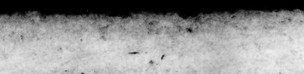
COPPERAS

FOR Sale by TYSOR & JOHNSON.

Orders sent to McIver's Depot, P. & W. Railroad, will be attended to.

July 8 99

WESTERN RAIL ROAD.



THE following rates will now be charged for Passengers on this Road, viz:

To Little River, 50 cts.
To Spout Spring, 75 "
To Jonesboro', 1 00
To McIver's, 1 25

Train leaves the Depot Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 8 o'clock A. M. Returning, leaves McIver's at 12 o'clock M.

C. B. MALLETT, Pres't.

Aug. 22, 1861. 71tf

Raleigh and Fayetteville Stage Notice.

Circumstances require us *hereafter* to charge full fare to all passengers in our Coaches, and to revoke from this date all free tickets.

C. S. BARBEE & BRO.,
Contractors Route No. 5096.

Feb'y 8, 1862. 98 6mpd

Groceries! Groceries!!

A LARGE and well selected Stock of FAMILY GROCERIES always on hand, consisting of

Bacon: Sides, Mess Pork, Mullets, Mackerel Nos. 1 and 2, Molasses, Sugars of all grades, Tobacco, Cigars,

And all other articles usually kept in a Wholesale Grocery Establishment.

COX, KENDALL & CO.

Wilmington, April 2, 1861. 10-tf

OIL AND LAMP BLACK.

TANNERS' and LUBRICATING OIL. LAMP BLACK in barrels. For sale by

JOS. R. BLOSSOM & CO.,
Wilmington, N. C.

March 7. 6-tf

WM. McL. McKAY,
Attorney at Law,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

WILL attend the County and Superior Courts of Cumberland, Harnett, Moore and Robeson Counties. Prompt attention given to the collection of all claims entrusted to his hands.

Oct. 17, 1859. 58-tf

RORY McNAIR,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
LUMBERTON, N. C.

WILL attend and practice in the County and Superior Courts of Robeson, Richmond and Cumberland. All business intrusted to him will receive prompt attention and collections punctually remitted.

Oct. 6, 1859. 55tf

Dr. Scott gives notice that he will be absent from Fayetteville for a few weeks.

Fayetteville, June 13, 1862. 84tf

Florence and Fayetteville Rail Road.

UNDER the provisions of an Ordinance of the Convention of North Carolina, Books will be opened on the 16th June at the following places and under the direction of the following persons, to receive subscriptions to the Capital Stock of the "Florence & Fayetteville Rail Road Co." Shares One Hundred Dollars each.

At the Rail Road Office in Fayetteville.—Under the direction of the General Commissioners, A. A. McKethan, D. A. Ray, A. W. Steel, Wm. McL. McKay and Jno. M. Rose.

At the Red Springs.—Under the direction of Hector McNeill, Wm. J. Stewart, Jas. A. Smith, Dan'l C. McNeill and Col. Alex. McMillan, or any one of them.

At Floral College.—Under the direction of Dr. Neill McNair, Dr. A. D. McLean, Archibald Smith, Edmund Lilly and Col. Alexander Watson, or any one of them.

At Queensdale.—Under the direction of Murdock McRae, D. McLeod, D. McCallum, Jas McRae, Jr., and J. H. McQueen, or any one of them.

At Alfordsville.—Under the direction of John Purcell, Jno. McNair, Sion Alford, Dugald McCallum and Jno. McCallum, or any one of them.

The Subscription Books will remain open for the space of 60 days. When a sufficient sum is subscribed the Company will be organized for the purpose of building the Road.

A. A. McKETHAN,
D. A. RAY,
A. W. STEEL,
WM. McL. McKAY,
JNO. M. ROSE,
General Commissioners.

Fayetteville, June 7, 1862. 32tf

LOOK AT THIS!
THE FAYETTEVILLE HOTEL,
Fronting 300 feet and in the business portion of the Town,
contains more spacious and well ventilated Rooms than any Hotel in the State,
and my Patrons say my Condiments are very good for the times.

T. WADDILL, Proprietor.

May 20, 1862. 27y

$30 REWARD.

THE above reward will be paid for the apprehension and delivery to the nearest Military Post, of ALEXANDER WALLACE, who deserted his company on or about 20th of March 1862. Said Wallace is 24 years old, 5 feet 11 inches high, red complexion, dark hair, blue eyes; he is a native of Moore County, and is probably in the vicinity of Carthage.

JAS. D. McIVER,
Capt. Co. H, 26th Reg't N. C. Troops.

Camp Johnston, 8 miles from Kinston, June 17. 80tf

WANTED.

I WISH to purchase SEVERAL YOUNG NEGROES for which I will pay the highest Market prices. Those having Negroes for sale would do well to address me at Raleigh, N. C., where I can be found at any time.

P. J. STERNE.

July 29 47 1mos

Home-Made Envelopes.

MANUFACTURED by Thos. H. Tillinghast, Fayetteville, may be had of the undersigned, wholesale or retail, for cash.

E. J. HALE & SONS

Jan. 8, 1862

ATTENTION ALL.

THE Medical Purveyor's Department, Charlotte, N. C., is in need of the following herbs, &c., for the use of the Army, for which the following prices will be paid on delivery at the N. C. Institute, or to Dr. M. F. Arendell, Collector of Medicinal Herbs, &c., for this Department, who will pass through Fayetteville, N. C. Persons residing in districts where they can be obtained, will please give their attention to collecting and saving them. The articles must be clear and well dried:

Seneka Snake root,	80 cents lb
Puccoon, or Blood root,	40 " "
Wild Cherry bark,	30 " "
Indian Turnip,	10 " "
American Ipecac—root,	1.00 " "
Blooming Spurge—root,	50 " "
Indian Physic—root,	25 " "
Indian Tobacco,	25 " "
Black Snake root,	50 " "
Poke root,	20 " "
Cranesbill,	20 " "
Blackberry root,	15 " "
American Gentian,	15 " "
Dogwood bark,	25 " "
Fever root,	20 " "
American Hellebore root,	20 " "
Peppermint,	20 " "
Skunk Cabbage—root,	20 " "
Jamestown Weed—seed and leaves,	20 " "
Hemlock leaves,	20 " "
Wintergreen, or Partridge Berry,	60 " "
Horsemint,	20 " "
Sassafras—bark of root,	20 " "
Sassafras pith,	5 00 " "
Ginseng root,	60 " "
Sarsaparilla root,	75 " "
Lavender—leaves and stem,	20 " "
Flaxseed,	2 50 per bus
White Oak bark,	10 cents lb.
Meadow Sweet,	25 " "
American Columbo root,	50 " "
Willow bark,	20 " "
Tulip Tree bark or Wild Poplar,	10 " "
Persimmon bark—from root,	20 " "
Centaury herb,	20 " "
Boneset,	20 " "
Butterfly Weed, or Pleurisy root,	30 " "
Dandelion root,	30 " "
Hops,	1.00 " "
Wild Senna,	50 " "
May Apple, or Mandrake,	75 " "
Butternut—inner bark of root,	50 " "
Henbane—leaves and seed,	75 " "
Barberry leaves,	50 " "
Fleabane,	25 " "
Scotch Broom—tops of stems,	50 " "
Pink Root,	50 " "
Worm Seed,	25 " "
Calamus,	25 " "
Wild Ginger, or Canada Snake root,	25 " "
Queen's Root,	50 " "
Slippery Elm,	20 " "
Red Pepper,	1.00 " "
Anise seed,	50 " "
Spear Mint,	25 " "
Bitter Sweet, or Woody Night Shade,	50 " "

M. HOWARD,
Surgeon and Medical Purveyor,
Charlotte, N. C.

July 8, 1862. 42 1m

Medical Purveyor's Office,
CHARLOTTE, N. C., July 19, 1862.

THE following Medical Herbs, &c., in addition to those heretofore advertised for, are wanted for the use of the Army:

Poppy—ripe capsules,	1 00 per lb.
Lettuce, garden—dried juice,	1 00 " "
Marsh Rosemary—root,	30 cts. per lb.
Virginia Snakeroot—root,	75 " " "
Juniper—tops,	25 " " "
Red Cedar—tops,	25 " " "
Prickly Ash—bark,	50 " " "
Robins Rye or Hair Cap Moss,	30 " " "

M. HOWARD, Surgeon & Med. Purveyor,
Charlotte, N. C.

45- tf

W. H. ALLEN,
Commission Merchant.
WILMINGTON, N. C.

PROMPT personal attention given to consignments of NAVAL STORES, COTTON, or other Country Produce for sale or shipment.

April 29 41-1m*tf

NOTICE.

BY an order of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Robeson County, February Term 1862, I, Reuben King, Sheriff of said County, will sell for cash, at the Court House in Lumberton, on the 4th Monday in August next, the following tracts of Land, or so much thereof as will satisfy the tax and cost for the year 1860, viz:

150 acres James Chason, Big Swamp,	$6 22
200 acres Neill A. Campbell, Buie's Neck,	4 58
475 acres Robeson & McKay, Little Marsh and the Neck,	9 04
664½ acres James N. Peterson, Buie's Neck,	9 12
277 acres Patrick D. Brown, Little Marsh,	6 60
40 acres Heirs of Daniel McLeod, Middle Swamp,	6
513 acres J. B. McCallum, Scalding Branch,	23 95
25 acres Gilbert Bryant, Bear Swamp,	42
100 acres Westly Bullard, " "	6 99
31 acres Joseph Graham, Lumber River,	67
34½ acres Ann Locklear, " "	88
268 acres Lauchlin McKay, " "	10 04
1233 acres Edw'd McCallum, Lumber River,	65 54
70 acres Neill McArthur, Long Swamp,	1 14
1105 acres Neill McDonald, Ashpole & Shoeheel,	31 60
296 acres Duncan McNeill, " "	4 66
76 acres Joseph Baker for Joel Jones, Alligator Swamp,	2 54
170 acres Mary Hill, Ashpole Swamp,	4 56
50 acres E. P. Bullard, West Lumber River,	4 88
89 acres Kenneth Britt, Ten Mile Swamp,	4 16
40 acres Solomon Willoughby, East Hog Swamp,	8 32
33¾ acres B. A. Irey, Flowers Swamp,	3 05
180 acres J. C. Sinclair, Watering-Hole Swamp,	5 74
150 acres, Jeremiah Woodell, Jack's Branch,	5 08
27½ acres Heart, Lumber River,	3 64
Edward Wood for Joseph Wood, 2 Town Lots, Nos 85 and 86,	3 78

R. KING, Shf.

July 8, 1862. 42*-tf

State of North Carolina,
MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Term, 1862.

Elizabeth Loflin, ex. W. B. Loflin, John K. Loflin and others.

IN this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Elizabeth Epps, wife of Marvel Epps, and Margaret Burton, wife of Pleasant Burton, are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said Defendants to be and appear at the next Term of our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Montgomery, at the Court House in Troy, on the 1st Monday in October next, then and there to plead, answer or demur, or the same will be heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, J. S. Spencer, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Troy, the first Monday of July 1862.

44*6w] J. S. SPENCER, Clk

NORTH CAROLINA,
ROBESON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, A. D. 1862.

Richard J. Millsaps and wife Mary Ann *vs* Nathaniel McLean, Arch'd McLean, and Hector J. McLean and Edward W. Campbell, Administrators of Dan'l W. McLean, dec'd.

Petition for partition of slaves.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Nathaniel McLean, one of the Defendants in this cause, resides beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore, on motion, ordered by the Court that advertisement be made for six weeks successively in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said Defendant of the filing of this petition, and that unless he appears at the next Term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Lumberton, on the 4th Monday of August 1862, and answer the petition, the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte as to him.

Witness, John A. Rowland, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Lumberton, the 4th Monday of May, A. D. 1862.

42*6mpd] JNO. A. ROWLAND, Clk.